

# Herald Tribune

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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, Clear becoming cloudy, Temp. 43-57; Friday, Clear and dry, Temp. 44-58; Saturday, Dry and sunny, Temp. 45-60; Sunday, Dry and sunny, Temp. 46-61. NEW YORK: Thursday, Fair, Temp. 52-64; Friday, Fair, Temp. 53-65; Saturday, Fair, Temp. 54-66; Sunday, Fair, Temp. 55-67.

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	50 S.
Belgium	12 S.	Laos	10 S.
Denmark	12 S.	Lebanon	20 S.
Egypt	40 P.	Luxembourg	27 S.
France	22 P.	Netherlands	50 S.
Germany	22 P.	Nigeria	10 S.
Greece	22 P.	Portugal	20 S.
India	15 S.	Spain	40 S.
Italy	15 S.	Sweden	27 S.
Japan	15 S.	Switzerland	10 S.
Kenya	50 S.	Turkey	27 S.
Laos	10 S.	U.S. Military (E.)	20 S.
Lebanon	20 S.	Yugoslavia	20 S.
Luxembourg	27 S.		

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PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1978

Established 1887

## Satisfied by Efforts

## Sadat Stresses Role Of Carter Diplomacy

CAIRO, April 5 (AP)—President Anwar Sadat said today that he was satisfied with President Carter's role in Mideast diplomacy and declined to say whether he believed that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin was personally an obstacle to peace.

In seeking to distance himself from the growing U.S.-Israel dispute over Middle East peace steps, Mr. Sadat said that Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, who visited here last week, is always welcome in Cairo. His remarks seemed to imply a subtle

buildup of Gen. Weizman, who some regard as a growing political rival to Mr. Begin, and encouragement for Mr. Carter to maintain pressure on Israel.

He spoke as Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said, at the end of his visit to Romania, that the next step in the peace negotiations was up to Washington.

Mr. Sadat, who was speaking at an international conference, said, "The American role is very important because America and President Carter are no more

• U.S. to delay Mideast arms package, Page 2.

mediators, he is a full partner. He has agreed on this conception and for me this is very satisfying."

"Through an even-handed policy, I think we can reach the moment when the talks [with Israel] can be resumed," Mr. Sadat added. The talks were suspended in January.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin clashed over the terms of a settlement during the Israeli leader's visit to Washington last month.

Mr. Sadat reiterated yesterday that Mr. Carter's views are "acceptable to me." His call for even-handedness seemed to be an encouragement to Mr. Carter to insist on his position.

The Boston Globe reported, meanwhile, that the Carter administration was preparing its declaration of principles governing a settlement.

Mr. Sadat declined to say when he thought a breakthrough might come in the dialogue with Israel. Egyptian sources said, however, that there could be renewed momentum toward a settlement by May.

When asked to comment on reports that Mr. Begin is personally considered responsible for the current deadlock, Mr. Sadat replied, "Well, I don't want to interfere in others' domestic problems. What I feel is this, Mr. Begin should be more flexible, and I told this to Weizman when he visited me last time. I don't feel like making any comment other than this."

He added that Gen. Weizman may again visit Egypt. "I have declared I have no objection to this. I told him he is welcome whenever there are new ideas to start with, to make us speak the same language instead of two languages."

Gen. Weizman was said to have brought some new proposals last week, although the Egyptians said that there had been no progress.

Mr. Sadat complained again today that, while the Egyptian outlook on the 30-year conflict had changed, Israel's views had not.

The deadlock centers on the future of the Palestinians and Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab land.

## Irish Bishops Ease Birth Control View

DUBLIN, April 5 (AP)—Roman Catholic bishops here have eased their bitter opposition to the sale of contraceptives, opening the door for the government to repeal an increasingly controversial birth-control ban.

The bishops said yesterday that, although the church remained convinced that contraception is morally wrong, the state is not bound to prohibit the distribution and sale of contraceptives.

The sale and distribution of birth control aids is banned in this overwhelmingly Catholic nation, although a 1974 Supreme Court ruling permits married couples to import contraceptives for their personal use.

The bishops, in their statement, recognized that the present legal situation on contraceptives is unsatisfactory and that there may be a need for "some minimum amending legislation and that this would bring about a better situation than we have now."

Limits Placed

The bishops stressed, however, that they will not tolerate the use of intra-uterine devices and some varieties of the pill. They said that such procedures might open the way to legal abortions.

Political sources said that the bishops' statement will encourage Premier Jack Lynch's Fianna Fail government to relax controls and permit the sale of contraceptives, at least to married couples, along with limited advertising. However, the government.

The bishops are scheduled to meet Health Minister Charles Haughey soon to discuss legislation to amend the law.

MEMPHIS, April 5 (UPI)—A former aide to the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. joined 16 other religious leaders yesterday to demand a trial for Dr. King's confessed assassin, James Earl Ray.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson of Chicago said that the group has new evidence showing that "Ray was coerced into pleading guilty and may have a valid defense to the charge."

In a statement issued on the 10th anniversary of the assassination, Mr. Jackson said that he

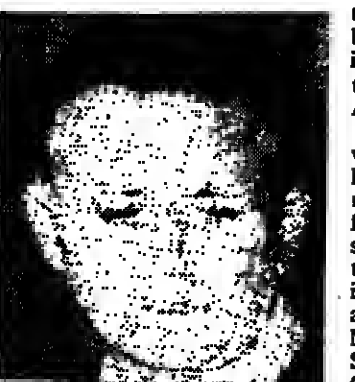
• Memphis remembers Martin Luther King 10 years after assassination. See Page 3.

and leaders of several faiths from around the country would demand a trial for Ray.

Mr. Jackson, national director of Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity), also said that a new investigation of the slaying must examine the "relationship" of the Memphis police department and the FBI to the murder.

"We commit ourselves to a campaign to agitate, organize and struggle until the truth regarding the murder of Dr. King is known," the group said.

"James Earl Ray was confined in a Memphis jail with lights focused upon him for 24 hours each day for almost eight months before he agreed to answer a guilty plea to the murder of Dr. King. Evidence which has recent-



James Earl Ray



CALL FOR WORK—Bruno Trentin, head of the Italian Metal Workers Union, addresses a rally in Milan yesterday to mark the first demonstration in Europe against unemployment of youth.

## 15 Million Workers Leave Jobs In 1st All-Europe Demonstration

ROME, April 5 (AP)—More than 15 million workers in Italy, Greece, Belgium and Spain went on strike today and others held meetings and rallies in the first coordinated European protest against unemployment on the continent.

"Euro-strike has arrived," the Florence daily La Nazione heralded as 31 trade unions in 18 countries adhered to the ac-

tion day of the non-Communist European Trade Union Confederation.

The walkouts were staggered and did not cripple daily activity. Though the first organized protest had limited objectives, it was seen as the forerunner of more extensive labor action against unemployment in Western Europe.

In the once booming Com-

mon Market, the jobless rate rose to 5.9 per cent by the end of February, compared to 5.4 per cent in February, 1977, and 5 per cent in 1976.

The action day came on the eve of a meeting of the heads of governments of Common Market nations in Denmark, where unemployment has dou-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## For Rhodesia, SALT Talks

## Vance Plans Visits to Africa, Moscow

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UPI)—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will make at least one, possibly two, trips to Africa this month, in addition to traveling to Moscow for a major round of nuclear arms control negotiations, officials said yesterday.

That unusually crowded schedule for Mr. Vance emerges from President Carter's decision on his African trip to join Britain in a new attempt to bridge the angry division between black nationalists over a Rhodesian peace settlement.

There is also a connection between the ferment in Africa and the impending negotiations in Moscow on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). In Moscow, Mr. Vance will be discussing African issues, in addition to strategic arms control.

The U.S., Britain and many African nations fear that a failure to resolve the Rhodesian conflict can lead to a black-on-black civil war between Rhodesian nationalists. That could bring Soviet and Cuban military personnel now in Africa into the Rhodesian hostilities.

Attempt to End Feud

In the attempt to bring together the feuding "internal" and "external" forces of Rhodesia, Mr. Vance and British Foreign Secretary David Owen now plan to meet about April 15 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, with leaders of the Patriotic Front.

This is the guerrilla alliance, led by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, which is conducting the guerrilla war against Rhodesia from bases in bordering nations.

As projected by President Carter's talks in Lagos with Nigerian ruler Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, the Dar es Salaam meeting with the Patriotic Front spokesmen and heads of the "front-line" states supporting them, is intended to be followed by an all-parties meeting, bringing together the internal and external Rhodesian forces, about April 25.

If this meeting comes off, it would include the Patriotic Front leaders plus the members of the new Rhodesian executive council formed last month to produce a subsequent form of black majority rule for Rhodesia: Prime Minister Ian Smith, and black nationalist leaders Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and tribal Chief Jeremiah Chirua.

Initial reactions of Bishop Mu-

zorewa and the Rev. Sithole to the call for all-parties talks have been negative, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter acknowledged yesterday.

"We are aware," he said, "of the skepticism that has been of in Salisbury (Rhodesia) about our efforts." Nevertheless, Mr. Carter said, "We are continuing to try to encourage all the parties to come to the meeting."

Initially, the Patriotic Front leaders, Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe, also rejected efforts by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UPI)—President Carter told congressional leaders today that he has not made a final decision on the controversial neutron warhead, according to House Democratic Leader Jim Wright.

"He said he would discuss it further with members of Congress before announcing his decision," Mr. Wright told reporters following a White House breakfast meeting.

But Mr. Wright said that there was virtually no discussion of the neutron warhead — designed to kill people with little damage to property — despite recent reports that Mr. Carter is leaning toward banning its production.

"There was no discussion of the neutron bomb beyond the President's comment that he was considering it and was going to come to a position on it, but he wasn't there yet," Mr. Wright said.

Genscher Meets Carter

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, accompanied by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, met with Mr. Carter for an hour yesterday. Sources said that he asked Mr. Carter to keep open the possibility of eventual deployment.

"This is not a German-American issue," Mr. Genscher told reporters after the meeting, saying that it involved "all the allies."

"We made our position clear long ago and said we think the decision to produce is an American decision," the German official said.

Carter Finally Gets W. German Support

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UPI)—While Mr. Carter yesterday received the long-awaited public endorsement of neutron weapon production from West Germany, his own stand on the matter became increasingly ambivalent.

For months, administration officials have been pleading with NATO allies — particularly the Germans — to come forward with

## Still Hearing Arguments

## Carter Has World Waiting on Neutron

public backing for an expected Presidential decision to go ahead with neutron 8-inch artillery shells and Lance missile warheads.

It came yesterday in the form of an announcement from Bonn. But it may have come too late.



Hans-Dietrich Genscher

The nine new ministers—the Cabinet comprises 21—include Andre Girard, named Minister of Industry, who headed the French Atomic Energy Authority and is a proponent of nuclear development.

Continuity was the theme of the new Cabinet, French commentators noted, not the broadening of the ruling coalition's power base or an "opening to the left." While Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had specifically ruled out any "poaching" on leftist parties for ministerial positions, many observers had expected the new

Presidential bopes of fostering a more cooperative relationship between the ruling coalition and the opposition also appeared to encounter difficulties in the new parliament. Efforts to arrange for some key committee chairmanships to go to opposition parties reportedly failed earlier today.

Stronger Position

The Cabinet reflected the reinforced position of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. Ten ministers were drawn from the Union for French Democracy. Eight ministers were described as Gaullists, but none of them was believed to be a close colleague of Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac.

Mr. Chirac has called an emergency meeting of his party tonight to discuss the defeat earlier this week of Edgar Faure, his candidate for National Assembly president, at the hands of Jacques Chaban-Delmas, who reportedly had the support of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

Jewish Emigres Plan to Attend Moscow Parley

TEL AVIV, April 5 (AP)—A group of Jewish scientists who emigrated from the Soviet Union will return to Moscow in August to attend an international genetics congress, one of the scientists said today.

Alexander Goldfarb, a biochemist at the Weizman Institute and an activist in the Soviet Union's Jewish emigration movement until he was permitted to leave in 1975, said that the Soviet organizers of the congress had accepted applications from the Israelis.

The Soviet Union usually has been reluctant to allow emigrants to return for such conferences and in the past has often turned down visa requests.

Mr. Goldfarb said, "There is nothing political in our wish to attend the conference, it's purely scientific."

## Cutoff Threatened A-Supplies Dispute Splits U.S., Allies

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, April 5 (NYT)—A major diplomatic row between the Carter administration and its West European allies was brewing yesterday after France blocked the opening of negotiations on new safeguards for U.S. nuclear fuel supplies shipped to Europe.

If the nine-nation European Economic Community still refuses to open these negotiations by Sunday, the Carter administration will be forced to cut off further supplies of enriched uranium fuel for its nuclear reactors and research programs.

The United States supplies its West European allies with about half the lightly enriched uranium fuel they need for their electricity generating reactors as well as virtually all the highly enriched uranium they use for nuclear research.

A formal U.S. nuclear embargo against West Europe would, therefore, severely dislocate its nuclear power program as well as strain political relations between the two halves of the Atlantic Alliance.

As a result of France's blocking action yesterday, taken at a meeting of Common Market foreign ministers in Luxembourg, the issue goes to Friday's summit meeting of Common Market heads of government in Copenhagen for a final decision.

The Carter administration is seeking to reopen its existing nuclear supply agreement with the Common Market, which runs until 1995, as a result of the newly passed Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978.

This act requires the administration to cut off new nuclear supplies to countries which refuse to renegotiate existing agreements to give the United States a veto over the export of nuclear fuel to the recipient countries and also over the reprocessing of this fuel.

PARIS, April 5 (IHT)—French Prime Minister Raymond Barre tonight formed a new Cabinet that substantially resembled the previous one and retained key ministers from the center-right coalition that won the parliamentary election last month.

Keeping their posts were Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud, Interior Minister Christian Bonnet, Defense Minister Yvon Bourges, Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte and Health Minister Simone Veil.

Presenting the new Cabinet, his third since 1976 under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Barre said that the government would continue to concentrate on economic recovery and on limited social change compatible with economic realism.

The Finance Ministry, which Mr. Barre had run personally, was split into two new posts, a Ministry of Economy assigned to Rene Monory and a Ministry of Budget given to Maurice Papon.

Nuclear Development

The nine new ministers—the Cabinet comprises 21—include Andre Girard, named Minister of Industry, who headed the French Atomic Energy Authority and is a proponent of nuclear development.

Continuity was the theme of the new Cabinet, French commentators noted, not the broadening of the ruling coalition's power base or an "opening to the left." While Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had specifically ruled out any "poaching" on leftist parties for ministerial positions, many observers had expected the new

F-104 Crashes

BONN, April 5 (AP)—A West German Air Force pilot was killed yesterday in the 194th crash of a Lockheed F-104C Starfighter since the U.S.-designed plane was adopted by the West German armed forces, the Defense Ministry said.

Red Brigades prisoner in Italy. Nearly 150 of them are in jail, serving sentences or awaiting trial and 15 more, including their leader Renato Curcio, 36, are on trial in Turin for kidnapping and forming an armed subversive band.

An editorial in the Christian Democratic Party newspaper, Il Popolo, said today: "As readers can understand, the text of the letter signed by Aldo Moro and sent to party Secretary Benigno Zaccagnini shows once more the conditions of total coercion under which similar documents are written and confirm that this letter cannot morally be ascribed to him."

A Red Brigades communiqué and photocopies of a hand-writ-

The Carter administration is particularly eager to control the reprocessing of spent uranium reactor fuel because this produces plutonium as a by-product, which can be used for making nuclear weapons.

However, the Europeans are reluctant to give the United States an effective stranglehold over

their own fuel reprocessing industries and also over development of the fast breeder reactor, which uses plutonium as a fuel and which many European countries are relying on for future energy supplies.

In opposing the opening of new negotiations with the United States, the Europeans are

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Prime Minister Raymond Barre in the Assembly yesterday.

## Retains Key Ministers

## Barre Assembles Cabinet Of Centrists, Rightists

By Joseph Fitchett

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## Election Criticism Held Mounting

## French Communists Seen Split

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, April 5 (NYT)—The leadership of the French Communist Party is facing mounting criticism from its rank and file over its conduct in the recent legislative elections, which returned the center-right government to power despite pre-election polls strongly favoring the left.

Because of the secretive nature of the party, which commands a fifth of the electorate, the scope of the dissent and the threat it poses to the leadership are not known.

But a number of Communist intellectuals, students and lower-ranking officials have been circulating pamphlets, speaking out at

cell meetings and turning to the non-Communist press to voice disapproval of their party's political tactics during the election campaign.

Much of the criticism stems from the decision of the party leadership to disrupt its coalition with the Socialists last September, ostensibly over differences in the leftist campaign platform. Most non-Communist political observers feel that the attacks that the party then launched against the Socialists up until the eve of the election were the most important factor in the leftist defeat.

Some rank-and-file critics maintain that the party destroyed

its credibility by signing a last-minute accord with the Socialists to run common candidates in the final election round.

Party leaders have sought to discount these outbursts, asserting that the publicity given to the complaints is part of "a vast campaign being mounted against the Communist Party."

"There is a discussion going on within the party on its politics," said Roland Leroy, a member of the Communist leadership. "This discussion is being carried out normally within all the cells, sections and federations."

Party leader Georges Marchais added that he "was not at all uneasy" over the debate within the party and that "no heads are going to roll."

But there are indications that the discussions have not been "carried out normally."

Last week, for example, party cells in the Fifth Arrondissement of Paris met to discuss the March elections. When the section leader presented a report that largely reflected leadership views disavowing Communist blame for the defeat, he was greeted by a wave of laughter — and he joined in the guffaws.

## Dissent Views

One member drew applause by suggesting that the party publications open a free opinion column to enable dissidents to give their views.

Criticism of the party by dissidents in letters to Le Monde and other newspapers has echoed charges by political analysts that the leadership's main concern during the elections was to stop the growth of the Socialists, who in recent years have overtaken the Communists as the largest leftist party in France.

Some of the party's rank-and-file critics have repeated accusations that their leaders did not want to win the elections and participate in the government because they could never hope to fulfill campaign promises to raise workers' wages sharply, eliminate unemployment and rekindle economic growth.

Other party critics questioned the action of their leaders in abruptly abandoning their moderate stand of recent years in favor of a strategy that emphasized class conflict, portrayed the Communists as the sole representatives of the French working class and accused the Socialists of "turning toward the right."

In the elections, the Communists maintained their share of the electorate, winning 20.6 per cent of the votes, only 2 percentage points behind the Socialists, and picking up a dozen additional seats in the National Assembly. But the left narrowly lost the total popular vote, and trailed far behind the center-right coalition in legislative seats, with the final outcome giving the government a 291-to-200 edge in the National Assembly.

## 15 Million Join Protest

(Continued From Page 1)

bled to more than 10 per cent in the last two years.

The ETUC secretary general, Mathias Hinterscheid, said at a news conference that the "inflexible and reactionary attitudes" of European employers and the "cautious or negative" policies of Common Market governments were responsible for the rising unemployment.

In Spain, between 6 and 7 million workers left their jobs for an hour. In Italy more than 10 million workers were estimated to have taken part in stoppages ranging from between 3 and 4 hours to the whole day. Most schools, universities and gas stations closed for the day.

Trade union leaders were to meet with European leaders and employers' representatives in Brussels, Luxembourg, Vienna and Copenhagen to press for quick action to solve the unemployment problem.

They particularly wanted employers and governments to do something fast to give jobs to women, young and migrant workers, the groups most severely affected by the crisis.



FLAMES OF ANGER—Students hold up burning effigies of President Ferdinand Marcos during a rally of more than 20,000 students and workers in Manila. The rally, one of the biggest anti-government meetings in five years of martial law, was held for candidates in the election Friday.

## Dispute Over A-Supplies Threatens U.S. and Allies

(Continued From Page 1)

States yesterday, French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud argued that the Carter administration specifically agreed last year that all existing nuclear supply agreements should continue unchanged, while the major industrial countries complete a two-year examination of the risks of nuclear proliferation.

## Face-Saving Compromise

This study was a face-saving compromise adopted at last May's Western economic summit meeting in London, when it became clear that President Carter's new anti-proliferation policy, with its demand for a moratorium on reprocessing nuclear fuel and developing the fast breeder reactor, was unacceptable to his European allies.

The other eight Common Market member countries and the Common Market's Executive Commission, which has some authority over European nuclear matters, are taking a less dogmatic position on the U.S. renegotiation demand, at least at the moment.

They are broadly willing to open negotiations with the Carter administration on ways of meeting the requirements of the Non-Proliferation Act, if only to avoid an immediate confrontation with administration and Congress. But they have made clear to the Carter administration that they are not going to abandon or slow down their plans to build more reprocessing plants, or to press ahead with research into fast breeder reactors and honor existing nuclear export contracts.

Last week, the British House of Commons voted in favor of a new \$1.2 billion reprocessing plant, to be built at Windscale in Northumberland, which will reprocess spent Japanese fuel of U.S. origin. The French government already has authorized construction of a similar reprocessing plant.

Many European officials also argue that the Carter administration and Congress are now carrying their desire to reduce the dangers of nuclear proliferation to

## Ruptured Appendix Hospitalizes Udall

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UPI)—Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., had an emergency operation for removal of a ruptured appendix yesterday at Bethesda Naval Hospital.

An aide said that Mr. Udall complained of abdominal pain yesterday morning. Navy doctors removed his appendix in a 40-minute operation. Mr. Udall, 55, is expected to be hospitalized up to a week. He has been in the House since 1961 and ran unsuccessfully for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1976.

the point where it is becoming counterproductive.

All industrial countries with a nuclear industry of their own are now working on new ways to prevent the misuse of civilian nuclear technology for military ends, in a special new body known as the London Nuclear Supplier Club.

But by raising new doubts about the United States' reliability as a nuclear supplier, European officials argue that U.S. legislation like the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 just encourages other countries to build their own nuclear production facilities and weakens the traditional U.S. near-monopoly of many kinds of nuclear fuel.

## Moro Held Not at Fault

(Continued From Page 1)

shortly after an address to parliament by Premier Giulio Andreotti in which he said: "We must above all reject in the firmest way acceptance of blackmail. The government considers application of the law its unshakable duty by seeking those responsible and punishing them."

## Atrocious Blasphemy

Mr. Andreotti added: "Anyone daring to say that these criminals are acting in the name of a justice of the people is uttering an atrocious blasphemy."

Early today Mr. Zaccagnini, Mr. Andreotti and other party leaders were conferring in consideration of the new messages.

In Parliament, Mr. Andreotti admitted that the government did not know the names of Mr. Moro's kidnappers, who their backers were or "the whereabouts of the dark place where Mr. Moro is being held."

Mr. Moro's letter urged the Christian Democrats to "have the courage" to "free prisoners on both sides." If they did not, the consequences would be "on their own heads," he said, and "another terrible cycle will begin."

Mr. Moro said that the consequences of the "people's trial" he is now undergoing were "foreseeable."

The Red Brigades communique said: "For once we agree with him about that. Popular justice with its predictable severity will certainly take its course."

## Malaysia Fights Cholera

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, April 5 (AP)—The health ministry said that it has banned sports and other public gatherings in two states in northern Malaysia, Perak and Kedah, to halt the spread of cholera. Seven recent cases of cholera in Malaysia have brought the total to 172 since Feb. 28. Five persons have died.

## First Such Incident

## UN Force Bars Israeli Patrol

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, April 5—The UN peace-keeping force made a show of strength in south Lebanon today by barring an Israeli patrol from entering a village. At the same time, Lebanese internal security forces took up position in the south as the government worked to re-establish its authority.

A Norwegian UN unit prevented an Israeli patrol from entering the southeastern village of Hebbariyeh in the first such incident reported since UN troops entered the south nearly two weeks ago.

In the west, French UN forces near Tyre said that Palestinian guerrillas had fired on their roadblock at Maaliyeh, about 5 miles south of the port city, with rocket-propelled grenades and machine guns last Saturday, but that no one was hurt. The position is between Palestinian and Israeli lines.

"We saw it as an important test," said a UN officer. "We fired back with small arms and machine guns. It showed them that they could fire over our heads all they want, but if they shoot at us, we'll shoot back."

About 100 Lebanese internal security men arrived in Tyre today as the central government worked to re-establish its authority in the embattled south for the first time in two years.

The Lebanese forces joined the French UN troops at checkpoints around Tyre and a group took up its position at the Kakkia bridge over the strategic Litani River in the central sector, the Lebanese sources said.

## Written Orders

In the southeastern area, witnesses reported that Norwegian soldiers stationed at the entrance of the village of Hebbariyeh prevented an Israeli patrol from entering the village of Rachaya al Foukhar, saying that they had written orders to do so.

An argument ensued between the Israeli and Norwegian commanding officers and the patrol returned to Rachaya al Foukhar. Hebbariyeh is a village in the southeast Arkouh area, better known as Fatahland because of the Palestinian presence in the region.

In Tel Aviv, military sources said the bodies of 200 civilians have been found in the ruins of villages hit by Israeli artillery shelling and air strikes in the fighting that started March 15 in southern Lebanon.

The deaths of 220 guerrillas have been confirmed so far, the sources said, although Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, the army chief of staff, estimated the total at around 400.

Residents of the Tyre today reported a brief gunfight between Palestinians and Israeli forces south of the town — the first major breach of the cease-fire reported in several days.

Lebanese and UN officials moved to head off increasing tension in the area.

In Abassiyeh, near Tyre, Israeli soldiers were seen today acting as policemen, carpenters, doctors, administrators and water workers for Lebanese civilians.

Much of this civil, rather than

military, activity was directed at alleviating the plight of Lebanese refugees returning from the north anxious over the fate of their homes.

Abassiyeh, three miles east of the Palestinian-held port of Tyre, is the principal entry point to Israeli-held southern Lebanon, and Israeli troops carefully checked a small flood of people returned from Beirut.

Fifteen persons piled out of one dusty sedan while Israeli military police checked for weapons, and the road from Tyre was lined with similarly loaded cars waiting to enter devastated Abassiyeh.

Reconstruction workers from Israel were busy here and in other damaged towns as the Israeli Army, in the third week of occupation, began repairing some of the awesome damage wrought by bombing, artillery and tanks.

There was little evidence of the thinning-out announced by the army Monday. A reporter who drove through the occupied area

from east to west, and into the central sector, saw tanks and mobile artillery in the same positions as when southern Lebanon was first opened to journalists two weeks earlier.

But the positions seemed to be more lightly manned than before. Israeli tankers and artillerymen relaxed or worked to make their positions more comfortable. And in the towns, Israeli carpenters were helping Lebanese repair the lighter damage, while heavy trucks from Israel hauled away the smashed stone and concrete of destroyed buildings.

Elsewhere in Abassiyeh, Israelis issued permits for Lebanese to travel through the lines to Beirut, manned a clinic and topped up a water system feeding 21 prefabricated houses for people whose homes were destroyed.

At Tihnine, a lightly damaged town 15 miles to the southeast, Israelis put a primitive hospital back in operation.

## Mideast Arms Package To Get Congress Delay

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—The Carter administration has decided to delay submission of its controversial \$4.8-billion Middle East arms package in Congress until the Senate takes final action on the Panama Canal treaties in about three weeks.

The move, disclosed today, would give opponents of the Mideast arms deals more time to try to block warplane sales to Saudi Arabia and Egypt. But it might also help the administration in the long run.

The delay reflects consideration for senators who have not yet made up their minds on the arms package and want the canal treaties settled first before turning their attention to the question of Mideast arms.

Once the arms package is formally submitted, Congress has 30 days to exercise a veto. Unless a majority of both the House and Senate register their opposition within that time, the deals automatically go through.

## Sales to Saudis

Criticism has centered mostly on the proposed sale of 60 F-15 jet fighters to Saudi Arabia. Backers of Israel are concerned that the planes would be used against the Jewish state in a future Mideast war. Other opponents base their objections on the proliferation of sophisticated weapons in an unstable region.

There also is opposition to the administration's plan to sell 50 F-16 fighters to Egypt, the first major arms shipment to that country by the United States. The package also includes 15 F-15s and 75 F-16 fighters for Israel.

Administration officials have warned that the arms for Israel would be withdrawn if efforts were made to scuttle the Arab sales.

The original administration strategy called for submitting the arms package to Congress once it returned from Easter recess. That was Monday.

Now, officials said, the package will be held up until the Senate completes its consideration of the treaties to implement transfer of the Panama Canal to Panama by the year 2000. That is now scheduled for April 26.

## Israel to Comply With Arms Curb On South Africa

JERUSALEM, April 5 (AP)—Israel has told the United Nations that it will comply with a mandatory arms embargo on South Africa, Foreign Ministry officials confirmed today.

Israel will not sell arms to South Africa, the officials said flatly.

Israel's commitment to abide by the embargo, given in a letter to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, was not a change in policy, the officials said. The letter was written at Mr. Waldheim's request, they added.

Observers noted, however, that the Israeli letter used stronger language than did Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan last November after the Security Council adopted the embargo resolution.

Afterward, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is prepared to testify before Senate and House committees, on request. In light of the arms controversy, such a request to testify appears inevitable.

In an earlier round of hearings, Mr. Vance politely turned down requests for delay, saying that the Mideast arms deals were eager to have the sales completed.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, a key member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, had urged the administration to give Congress more time. He said that the Senate would be preoccupied with the Panama Canal treaties and he hoped that Congress would not have to "rush to judgment."

The decision to delay submission at least until April 26 seems designed to meet that request. But it also will give opponents additional time to map strategy against the Arab sales.

## Vance Trip To Africa

(Continued From Page 1)

the United States and Britain to induce them to meet with the internal faction that reached agreement with Mr. Smith, scorning them as "puppets." After a meeting of front-line presidents in Tanzania last month, however, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere was reported to have told U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young, "We have delivered our clients and now it is up to you to deliver yours."

As a result of the deal made between Mr. Smith and the internal Rhodesian black nationalists, Mr. Nyerere and other African leaders believe they have convinced the Patriotic Front to support to the U.S.-British plan for a Rhodesian settlement.

Under the U.S.-British plan, among other things, transitional rule over Rhodesia would revert to Britain, from which Mr. Smith's minority-white regime unilaterally declared its independence in 1965.

## Police Control

A major issue at stake for the Patriotic Front leaders in the Dar es Salaam meeting with Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen, U.S. sources said, is assurance that police control in Rhodesia will be taken out of the hands of Mr. Smith's regime during the transition to black majority rule. A United Nations peace-keeping force has been proposed for this purpose.

State Department spokesman Carter said that Stephen Low, U.S. ambassador to Zambia, and John Graham, deputy under secretary of Britain's Foreign Office, soon will begin consultations with parties involved in the two projected rounds of meetings in Rhodesia.

It is not decided, sources said, whether Mr. Vance will return to Washington between the Dar es Salaam meeting and his trip to Moscow.

## Carter Still Not Decided On Neutron Weapons

(Continued From Page 1)

which they were made have caused consternation among NATO allies, within the administration and on Capitol Hill.

Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., who led the Senate fight last summer to secure funds for producing the neutron weapons, said that a decision to cancel them "would place us in the view of the Soviets as a timid America."

An arms control impact statement sent to Congress three weeks ago by the National Security Council made the same argument.

The Soviets have promoted a worldwide anti-neutron campaign which has led to some of the political opposition to the weapons in West European countries.

Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn., said that a decision against the weapons would be another "in a long line of [Carter] mistakes."

## Slow Mover

Before March 20, the White House was moving, although slowly, down the road that led to an authorization of production. The major snag was the President's desire that NATO allies publicly support a decision to produce as well as to deploy the weapons.

The allies — particularly West Germany — wanted to limit their pronouncements to eventual deployment and to pursue the prospect of negotiating away the weapons with the Soviets after Mr. Carter took the production step by himself.

Negotiations in Brussels among the NATO ambassadors were designed to close the differences between Mr. Carter's position and that of the allies. The first sign that something might be changing came when the President can-

celled a Brussels session scheduled for March 20.

Mr. Carter then ordered Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher to go to Bonn to explain his position. According to State Department sources, Mr. Christopher initially was to tell West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that the neutron weapons would be cancelled if the allies continued to refuse to join him in the production decision.

Between March 24, when Mr. Carter left Washington on his own foreign trip, and March 30, when Mr. Christopher arrived in Bonn, the instructions were changed.

Mr. Christopher, according to sources, was to tell Mr. Schmidt that the President's "strong inclination" was to cancel the neutron weapons.

Mr. Schmidt is said to have been amazed at Mr. Carter's change of mind and to have asked the U.S. diplomat to check with Mr. Carter, who at the time was traveling in Latin America.

When Mr. Christopher resumed his meeting with Mr. Schmidt on March 31, the West German leader made it clear that he now was prepared to support Mr. Carter if the production decision were made. He also asked that a decision to cancel production of the weapons be announced as Mr. Carter's own, without blaming the NATO governments for lack of support.

During this meeting, arrangements were made for Mr. Genscher to go ahead with a previously planned trip to Washington so that it could be made clear that the West Germans supported production.

To accommodate the Germans, tentative plans to announce cancellation of the neutron weapons last weekend were postponed.

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Coretta Scott King, assisted by her son Martin Luther King Jr., places a wreath at the grave of her husband. Looking on at right are sister Mrs. Christine Farris and Dr. Martin L. King Jr.

### 10 Years After Assassination

## Memphis Remembers King's Dream

By Jerry Gray

MEMPHIS, April 5 (AP)—Streets that were filled with cries of anguish 10 years ago when Martin Luther King Jr. was murdered here, were filled with a calm assemblage as Memphis remembered.

From the balcony of the Lorraine Motel, a black minister cried out to the people yesterday, and for a moment he resembled another black minister killed there on April 4, 1968. "Somebody said Dr. King had a dream. I don't think he had a dream," said Charles Buford, 35, who heads a nonprofit group's effort to buy the Lorraine and turn it into a national monument to Dr. King.

"The Bible tells me that old men shall dream and a young man shall dream visions. 'The dictionary tells me a dream is a myth and you can't tell me you're living in a myth now. You're not living in a dream now, you're living in reality.'"

#### 2,000 Gather

More than 2,000 gathered to remember Dr. King. The stop at the Lorraine was the mid-point in the mile-long march.

From Clayborn Temple AME Church, where Dr. King spoke and led striking sanitation workers on a march a week before he was shot, the crowd walked through the crumbling neighborhood to the Lorraine. There the crowd overflowed the motel's courtyard and spilled onto the narrow and littered streets.

Across the street, a figure peered from behind the closed window of a deserted flophouse.

It was from that window that the fatal shot allegedly was fired. A group of civil rights leaders gathered at the Orpheum Theater. One speaker was Jerry Wurf, international president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

Dr. King had come to Memphis on behalf of striking sanitation workers who had walked off their jobs after the city refused to recognize AFSCME Local 1733 as their bargaining agent. Today, Local 1733 represents 6,000 workers, one of the largest locals in the South.

#### 'Never Forget'

"The purpose of the march is to never let us forget what King meant, not just to Memphis but for the struggle for freedom throughout this nation," Mr. Wurf said. "I think in 10 years

some of that pain is a little dull, but the sharpness and the contribution of King is very much alive."

In Atlanta, Coretta Scott King laid a floral wreath on her husband's grave. After a brief ceremony, Mrs. King said that blacks "have made considerable progress during the last 10 years," but added, "We still have much, much yet to do to fully achieve Martin's dream."

A march in Gadsden, Ala., also commemorated Dr. King's death, but organizers used it to dramatize what they said was an example of racial injustice.

## House Defeats Carter Bid To Enlarge Personal Staff

WASHINGTON, April 5 (WP)—A White House-backed bill authorizing the President to nearly double the size of his top personal staff was defeated in the House yesterday.

Republicans said that the bill was contrary to a pledge by President Carter to decrease the size of the White House staff. They also gleefully twitted their Democratic colleagues with words from their debates in past years when Democrats were complaining about the size of the White House staff under Presidents Nixon and Ford.

They also accused the White House of bringing the bill up under a procedure that prevented amendments, in order to protect the size of the staff increase.

The procedure preventing members from amending a bill requires a two-thirds vote for passage and is usually used for controversial legislation. The measure failed to get the necessary two-thirds majority and was defeated yesterday on a 207-108 vote.

#### To Rules Committee

Rep. Herbert Harris, D-Va., the measure's sponsor, said that he would now take the bill to the Rules Committee, the normal procedure for bringing bills to the floor and one which requires only a majority vote for passage.

Rep. Harris blamed bad publicity for the defeat. He said that the bill should be viewed not as an increase in the White House staff but as an attempt to put a numerical ceiling on top staff levels, something that has not been done before.

Marchers there protested the Jan. 20 fatal shooting of a 27-year-old black man by white police officers after he crashed through a police roadblock during a high-speed chase. Local black leaders said that the man was unarmed and was shot without provocation.

#### Panama Earthquake

GOLDEN, Colo., April 5 (AP)—A strong earthquake was recorded yesterday about 200 kilometers northeast of Panama City, the U.S. earthquake information service here said.

## Senator Queries A-Studies for Libyans in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., raised questions yesterday about the propriety of the United States admitting about 200 Libyans to study nuclear engineering when the State Department lists Libya as one of three countries which support international terrorism.

State Department officials testifying at a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee hearing, said that about 10 per cent of an estimated 2,000 Libyan students in the United States are enrolled in nuclear related courses.

"Given Libya's record in support of terrorist activities, the United States, by passing on nuclear technology to Libyan students may not only be subjecting us, but many others to a lot of risks," Sen. Stone said.

He added that the admission of such students seems inconsistent with the U.S. policy of scrupulously avoiding the sale to Libya of any equipment which could be used for terrorist activities.

Rep. Harris also contended that the White House would, for the first time, have to account for the employees that it "borrows" from other government agencies and report to Congress on their number and cost as well as on those hired as consultants.

The Congressional Budget Office estimated that the bill could result in a more than 30-per-cent increase in the cost of White House staff—from \$29.5 million to \$38.1 million in fiscal 1979, if all the positions were filled.

But White House spokesmen denied that all the positions would be filled. They claimed that the staff has been trimmed since Mr. Carter took office, from 435 to 351 persons. They said that the bill was merely an authorization, and not what was really being asked for. According to Patricia Barrio, White House press aide, the White House is asking for only \$16.9 million for the year.

## Senate CIA Hearings Begin on a Low Key

By George Lardner Jr.  
WASHINGTON, April 5 (WP)—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities opened public hearings yesterday on a 263-page bill to reorganize and reform U.S. intelligence agencies. For its first witness, it called on the epitome of the Washington establishment, Clark Clifford.

Mr. Clifford, who was a key draftsman of the original 1947 National Security Act as an aide to President Harry S. Truman, suggested that Congress abandon the idea of outlawing assassinations and other controversial activities on the ground that the prohibitions would not mean much.

"Of course, the U.S. will not engage in such activities, but it is necessary, whatever the historical record, to enshrine this principle in legislation," he asked. "It offends my regard for my country and it doesn't do any good."

#### Different Atmosphere

The hearing provided a sharp contrast to the atmosphere three years ago when the interim Senate Intelligence Committee headed by Frank Church, D-Idaho, began its investigations into widespread wrongdoing in the name of national security by the CIA, the FBI and other intelligence agencies.

Sen. Walter Huddleston, D-Ky., chairman of the subcommittee that drew up the proposed legislation, sought to proclaim the new tone in an opening statement.

"I for one believe we have had enough of investigations and revelations," he declared. "The effect of certain of the revelations has, undoubtedly, been healthy. But the time has come to discontinue our self-flagellation. Continuing on that course would help only marginally in deterring future abuses, but could have serious detrimental effects on our intelligence capabilities and hence, on our national security."

Designed as a new legislative charter for the foreign intelligence activities of U.S. agencies, including the National Security Agency, the CIA and the FBI, the proposed Intelligence and Reform Act of 1978 would put the U.S. intelligence community under a new director and restrict a range of abuses such as burglaries, mail intercepts and drug ex-

perimentation on unsuspecting subjects. It is slightly stronger than a recent executive order, but critics contend that the bill, S-2525, is still loaded with "exceptions and loopholes."

#### Unparalleled Expertise

Making his first appearance before a congressional committee since last September, when he served as counsel to former Budget Director Bert Lance, Mr. Clifford was invited to lead off the hearings because of what Chairman Birch Bayh, D-Ind., described as his unparalleled expertise as an adviser to presidents, one-time secretary of defense and former chairman of the president's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

He emphasized that the best safeguard against future abuses would be steady and vigorous congressional oversight, but he agreed that the old National Security Act also needs to be replaced.

"It has been in effect 31 years,"

Mr. Clifford noted. "It has worn out."

Testifying for more than two hours, despite a lingering laryngitis, Mr. Clifford recalled how he had helped draft the "catch-all clause" in the 1947 law that the CIA soon came to use as its authority for covert operations. It said that the agency could "perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct."

Mr. Clifford said that he did not have covert action programs in his mind when the "general utility clause" was put in, but that it quickly became the basis for "a rapidly expanding CIA," beginning with the 1948 elections in Italy and France that the Communists seemed likely to win.

"We used this catchall clause to engage in every conceivable means we could to prevent the Communists from winning those elections," Mr. Clifford said, adding that he believes that the CIA's

efforts did indeed turn the tide.

Before long, Mr. Clifford testified, the agency "had literally hundreds of covert operations going on at any one time... In many instances," he said, "these actions have been unproductive and undemocratic and un-American."

To that regard, the Senate bill, which gives "covert operations" the new title of "special activities," makes plots to assassinate foreign officials subject to life imprisonment. It would also prohibit "special activity" likely to result in such things as "the torture of individuals... the creation of epidemics of disease... the violent overthrow of the democratic government of any country."

Mr. Clifford argued vigorously that all such restrictions be dropped. "In the first place," he said, "I think it is demeaning." Beyond that, he suggested, it might be assumed that any special activities that were not expressly prohibited had therefore been authorized.

## Calif. Informer Is Now Suspect In Stranglings

LOS ANGELES, April 5 (AP)—A talkative convicted robber who implicated a friend in the Hillside Strangler case is now a "prime suspect," the police said yesterday.

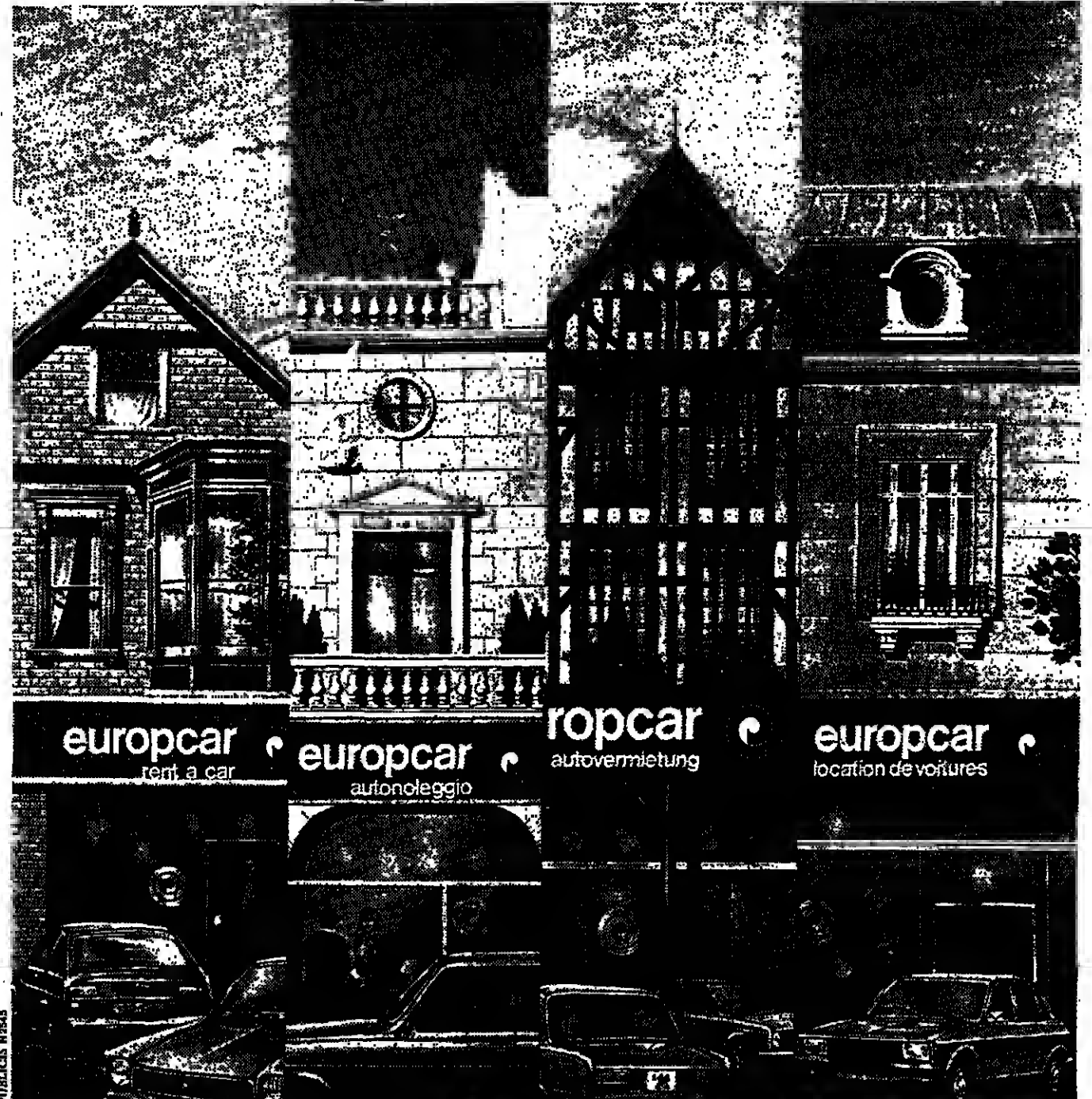
Meanwhile, the man whom he said committed two of the murders has been freed for lack of evidence. Police Chief Daryl Gates said that handyman Peter Jones, 37, was released because investigators could not substantiate accusations made against him by George Shamsbak, 27. Mr. Jones and Mr. Shamsbak grew up in Massachusetts and knew each other there.

Chief Gates was unable to say why Mr. Shamsbak might have implicated Mr. Jones in the deaths of Jill Barcomb, 17, and Kathleen Robinson, 18.

"The information that he provided is special knowledge (of some of the murders)," Chief Gates said. "He is still a prime suspect."

Mr. Shamsbak remained in what the police termed "protective custody" at a federal center in San Diego.

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Surely Americans are as appalled as others. They must want to help. Perhaps they don't know how.

To help Americans, French and others (individuals and companies alike) who want to lend a hand, the American Chamber of Commerce in France is sponsoring and acting as a clearing house for a fund raising project entitled "Franco-American 1978 Project Brittany". This effort has the unqualified endorsement of all leading Franco-American organizations in France.

In response to our urgent request the World Wildlife Fund - U.S. and the Fondation de France have opened special accounts in Washington and Paris to receive the contributions which will be used to help

rehabilitate the beaches, to save marine life and to save the lives of tens of thousands of birds which have been endangered as a consequence of this disaster.

Contributions of every size are needed. To qualify as a charitable contribution under U.S. income tax rules checks in U.S. dollars should be made out to the order of: "World Wildlife Fund - U.S."

All other currency checks should be made out to the order of: "Fondation de France". Contributions to the Fondation de France qualify as charitable contributions for French income tax purposes.

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Photo: Paris-Match, Jean-Claude Deutsch.

### Surprise Choice by Carter

## Air Force General to Head Joint Chiefs

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, April 5 (WP)—Air Force Chief of Staff David Jones has been selected to chair the Joint Chiefs of Staff for the next two years, succeeding Gen. George Brown, who is retiring on July 1. President Carter announced today.

The President chose Gen. Lew Allen Jr., Air Force vice-chief of staff, to succeed Gen. Jones in the top Air Force job, and Adm. Thomas Hayward, commander of the Pacific Fleet, to replace Adm. James Holloway 3d as chief of naval operations.

Gen. Allen and Adm. Hayward will take their posts on July 1. Gen. Jones, 56, is the biggest surprise in the selections.

More frequently mentioned in Pentagon speculation were Gen. Bernard Rogers, Army chief of staff, and Adm. Holloway. But Gen. Rogers began his four-year tour as top soldier in the summer of 1976 while Adm. Holloway has found himself awash in Navy problems ranging from record high desertions to shipbuilding problems.

Gen. Jones, in contrast, is finishing up a four-year term at a time the Air Force is doing better than any of the other services in the personnel area, filling vacancies with high-quality volunteers and scoring high on performance criteria.

### SALT Support

As chairman of the joint chiefs, Gen. Jones will be the highest ranking military officer in the nation with the principal duty of advising the President on defense issues. His support of the president's effort to slow down the U.S.-Soviet arms race through the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks will be vital.

Gen. Jones was running the Air Force when it received one of its biggest setbacks from any president, cancellation of the B-1 bomber. But Gen. Jones did not rebel once the presidential decision had been made and declined to support congressional efforts to build two additional B-1s.

### Vietnam Said To Nationalize Firms in South

BELGRADE, April 5 (AP)—The government of Vietnam last month nationalized about 30,000 businesses in the South, in a move described as a coup d'etat against the bourgeoisie, a Yugoslav newspaper reported today.

The influential Belgrade daily Politika, in a dispatch from Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, said that officials described the take-over as an important step in the Socialist transformation of the South.

There was no mention of compensation for the merchants involved, many of whom are Chinese and Indians. Initial indication was that a decision on this will be made later. Politika reported. There was no indication of the value of the nationalized property.

The action took place less than three years after the Communist take-over of South Vietnam.

The report said that the government, confronted with evident weaknesses of the South, has made an apparent abrupt move also for reasons of appealing its ideological consciousness.

### 2 Congressmen Ask Atom-Satellite Ban

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Reps. Richard Ottinger, D-N.Y., and John Seiberling, D-Ohio, yesterday introduced a resolution urging President Carter to work for a ban on nuclear materials in space vehicles.

The two, commenting that it was fortunate that the nuclear-powered Soviet Cosmos satellite fell in a remote area of Canada last January, said, "The next time we might not be so lucky." Soviet and U.S. satellites carry nuclear materials, Mr. Seiberling noted.

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Gen. Lew Allen Jr.

### Administration Informs Congress

## U.S. Plans to Sell F-5 Fighters to Sudan

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, April 5 (WP)—The Carter administration notified Congress yesterday of plans to sell 12 F-5 fighter planes to the Sudan. They would be the first U.S. combat aircraft supplied to the Sudan, which formerly received Soviet military assistance.

Congress also has been notified informally that the United States plans to supply ground-support radar equipment to the Sudan as part of an air defense package, according to State Department sources.

The Sudan, which borders both Egypt and Ethiopia, has been seeking Western military supplies since ousting its Soviet military advisers in mid-1976. Last year, the Carter administration inaugurated a U.S. supply link by selling the country six C-130 transport planes.

The Sudan also is reported to be purchasing military equipment from West Germany, Britain and Canada in a diversified approach to its arms needs. Like the U.S. supplies, the European and Canadian gear is reportedly being financed by Saudi Arabia.

Large-scale Soviet and Cuban military aid and action in Ethiopia has caused apprehension in Sudan. The government is particularly sensitive to Soviet-Cuban-Ethiopian efforts to suppress the Eritrean guerrilla movement, along the Sudanese border, which has received support in the past from Sudan.

Congress has 30 days to act on the sale of the jets to the Sudan, which will go forward unless disapproved by Congress during that time.

In a related development, the State Department yesterday raised no objection to a proposed anti-terrorism resolution which

may play a role in the congressional battle over the sale of F-15 fighters to Saudi Arabia.

The resolution, sponsored by Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., and 12 other senators, calls for the executive branch to intensify efforts against terrorist organizations and governments which provide "any assistance" to such organizations.

### International Terrorism

State Department witnesses at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing listed only Libya, Iraq and Southern Yemen as countries "now supporting inter-

national terrorism." However, Morris Draper of the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs also testified that Saudi Arabia has contributed about \$30 million yearly to the Palestine Liberation Organization in the last few years.

The State Department witnesses sought to make a distinction between governments which support terrorist acts and those which give support to the PLO in efforts to strengthen moderate forces within that organization. Mr. Draper said that all 21 members of the Arab League give at least token support to the PLO.

## Rhodesia Council Agrees On Makeup of Ministries

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 5 (AP)—Rhodesia's four-man executive council — the upper tier of the multiracial interim administration which will guide the country to majority rule by the end of the year — decided today on the allocation of the major ministerial portfolios among the three participating nationalist organizations.

The council agreed on the groupings of the ministries and their division among the black parties.

Sources close to the transitional government said Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council had been allocated the ministries of justice and law and order, finance and transport.

The Rev. Ndabamangwe Sithole's African National Council received the defense, foreign affairs and agriculture portfolios, and the Zimbabwe United People's Organization led by tribal Chief Jeremiah Chirau got the ministries of internal affairs, education and water development.

### Others Incorporated

All other ministerial portfolios will be incorporated in these nine — a reduction of nine from the 18 of the previous cabinet.

Each of the black leaders is expected to announce tomorrow his appointees for the three portfolios.

### Nigeria Releases U.S. Executive

LAGOS, April 5 (UPI)—A U.S. insurance executive who was jailed twice in the last two weeks has been released from military prison, U.S. Embassy officials said yesterday.

They said that Louis Lefevre, 45, was freed Monday under a magistrate's bond of \$7,000 pending trial on a charge of conspiracy to steal.

Mr. Lefevre is managing director of the American International Insurance Co. of Nigeria, which is negotiating with the Nigerian government over selling a controlling interest in the firm to Nigerian nationals. His detention became an issue just before President Carter's visit to Nigeria last weekend.

folios falling within his jurisdiction.

The nine black ministers chosen in this way will form half of the 18-member lower tier ministerial council which will work under the executive council in guiding the day-to-day administration of the country.

Each black minister will be paired with a white minister throughout the life of the transitional government.

The executive council also discussed ways of ending the five-year-old war being waged by guerrillas opposed to the month-old internal settlement agreement.

### Farm Aid Bill Faces Veto by White House

WASHINGTON, April 5 (WP)—House-Senate conferees yesterday approved a multi-billion-dollar bill to help grain and cotton farmers. But an administration aide said that the bill would be vetoed if Congress ratifies it.

"There is no chance that this bill will be signed by the President," Howard Hight, the Agriculture Department's chief economist, said after the conferees adopted a Republican-sponsored proposal that would raise price and income support levels for wheat, corn and cotton for farmers in proportion to the amount of land they agreed to take out of production.

Mr. Hight said that he could not put a price tag on the one-year bill because some changes were made by the conferees. But he said that it would be generally congruent to the Senate-passed version, which the congressional budget office said would add 2 percent to retail food costs and the administration said would cost nearly \$3 billion more than the land diversion plan it put into effect last week to raise farm prices.

Rep. Thomas Foley, D-Wash., the House Agriculture Committee chairman who tried in vain to win House conferees' approval for a reportedly less inflationary flat increase in price support levels, said that he was "deeply troubled" over whether the conference product could be enacted. "If it can't, we haven't done anything for the farmers," he said.

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**PRINCESS AT PLAY**—Thailand's Princess Sirindhorn hedges for the handball during a recent benefit game in Bangkok. More than \$150,000 was raised for a scholarship foundation in the princess's honor at Chulalongkorn University from which she was graduated in 1977.

### Violent Feuding Makes Unified Front Doubtful

## Tribal Clashes Split S. Africa's Blacks

By Jack Foisie

**SOWETO, South Africa, April 5**—The scar of a panga knife crosses the cheek of Emdeni Mdalazi, a 25-year-old migrant worker from Zululand and a casualty of the tribal warfare in South Africa's black ghettos.

Last year in Soweto, an all-black city of more than a million residents outside Johannesburg, there was an average of two homicides a day. On weekends as many as 12 bodies have been found in the unpaved alleys between the rows of drab box-like houses that make Soweto probably the largest low-cost housing project in the world.

Not all of these killings were due to tribal feuding. Other elements of violence are present too—frustration, drunkenness and lust. But police say the influx of large numbers of workers from different tribes to work in the

white cities and to live together in the surrounding black ghettos has created new breeding areas for old tribal hostility.

The knifing of Mdalazi, for example, had its origin in a dispute between two Zulu subtribes that began 24 years ago in Zululand territory 300 miles from Soweto. The dispute concerned land and water rights.

Mdalazi is a Nguni. His assailant was a Mthlweni. The fight, in a beer hall, apparently was ignited by a slur. "He called me a country bumpkin," Mdalazi said, using the Zulu word.

Although most tribal disputes in rural areas are settled by the use of the sharp-edged pangas, or assegais (short spears), or knobkerries (knobbed clubs), some of the tribesmen cornered in Johannesburg streets were killed in gangland style, by gunfire from a passing car.

Living compounds for black

mine workers are also a fertile

area for tribal disputes. They arise through cultural differences or misunderstandings because of language differences, or they spring from deeds that may have occurred long ago. Some mine operators avoid trouble by employing members of only one major tribal group. The De Beers Co. uses this approach at its ocean-side diamond-gleaning operation at Oranjemund in Namibia.

Most mining companies must depend upon workers from many of South Africa's nine major tribes. Working together in deep underground tunnels, sharing the common discomfort from heat and dust, facing a common danger of cave-in or explosion, workers find that tribal differences seldom matter. However, some tribesmen jealously guard their right to specific jobs, much as whites reject management attempts to upgrade blacks to some technical positions now reserved for whites.

But it is in the off-duty hours, above ground, that tribal differences are likely to touch off violence that sometimes can be curbed only by temporarily closing operations and sending workers back to their respective homelands.

### Soccer Riot

One riot that resulted in the death of 40 and injuries to 257 in a coal mine compound started because a Ciskei team, composed of tribesmen who consider themselves supreme at soccer, was beaten by a worker team of other tribesmen.

Last year, according to government officials, there were about 50 tribal fights in rural areas. It is believed that many other clashes went unreported.

The South African government, while deploring such violence, asserts that tribal differences will remain for generations and would make a unified black and white nation unfeasible.

Black leaders themselves recognize that black unity is not being achieved. One of the early black nationalists, Dr. P. L. Seme, pleaded that "the aberrations of Xhosa-Fingo feuds, the animosity that exists between Zulus and Tongas, and between the Basothos and every other native, must be buried and forgotten."

They have not been.

© Los Angeles Times

## Tongsun Park Disclaims Report O'Neill Sought Funds for Friends

By Robert L. Jackson

**WASHINGTON, April 5**—Korean businessman Tongsun Park yesterday disavowed a four-year-old report found in his home stating that House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., sought Korean campaign funds for his congressional friends.

The document, originally written in Korean, was introduced during Mr. Park's second and final day of public testimony before the House Select Committee on Ethics in its investigation of Korean payoffs.

Mr. Park, irritated by disclosure of the report, angrily denied that Mr. O'Neill had ever sought or received funds from him. Mr. Park said that he did not know who had written the report.

Mr. O'Neill issued a statement calling the report "a total fabrication."

Mr. Park rejected suggestions from committee counsel John Fields that the document, and others found by federal authorities in Mr. Park's home, were exaggerated efforts by Mr. Park to impress officials in Seoul.

"Just because they were found in my house doesn't necessarily mean that I had something to do with them," Mr. Park said heatedly.

The reports, subsequently translated into English, were found by Internal Revenue Service agents when they seized and padlocked two Washington residences owned by Mr. Park last year as part of a \$4.5 million tax claim against him. That claim is still pending.

Other hand-written reports previously made public included statements that Mr. Park had control over 130 or more U.S. officials and had paid them sums amounting to more than the \$750,000 he has admitted to. Mr. Park said that some of these reports may have been written by Steve Kim, a personal friend and occasional house guest who worked for the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

The questioned document ap-

### Peace Corps Bars Spies and Former Agents

**WASHINGTON, April 5** (AP)—The Peace Corps is tightening its rules barring spies and former spies from its service.

The regulations are aimed at avoiding providing any credence to charges that the Peace Corps is a front for intelligence activities of the U.S. government.

Such charges have been made by foreign governments, despite the fact that the corps, which provides volunteer services to developing nations, has had a policy of avoiding connections with the intelligence community since it was founded in 1961.

The Peace Corps has 6,852 volunteers in service in 62 countries.

The new rules list a number of agencies whose former employees are permanently barred from either employment or volunteer work in the Peace Corps, and others whose employees cannot join the corps for at least 10 years.

Also barred from corps service are persons who have engaged in intelligence work for agencies not listed.

### Spain, Cuba Aides Meet

**MADRID, April 5** (AP)—Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmerica and his Spanish counterpart, Marcelino Oreja, discussed bilateral matters and the situation in Africa today, diplomatic sources said. Mr. Malmerica stopped in Madrid on his way to Havana after a three-week tour of African countries.

parently was prepared in 1974 about the time that Mr. O'Neill, then House Majority Leader, led a congressional delegation to South Korea and the Far East.

Under the heading "Recommendations," the report spoke of "Congressman O'Neill's request for funds" and added:

"The fellow congressmen who have accompanied O'Neill, the delegation leader, to Korea contributed decisively in installing him as the Majority Leader and, therefore, Mr. O'Neill specifically requested us to provide those congressmen with election campaign funds and their wives with necessary expenses."

"This will be an ideal opportunity to hand them the funds, but should it be impossible, we recommend that you pay them in the near future."

The committee, which is investigating improper Korean lobbying activities, previously heard testimony that the wife of former Korean Ambassador Dong Jo Kim once tried to hand envelopes of money to the wives of two congressmen.

The Korean report also said that "the Chinese government has already made the commitment that it would deliver \$500,000 of supporting funds on the occasion of the forthcoming Taiwan visit [by the congressional delegation]."

### 'Absurd Allegation'

Mr. O'Neill, in his statement, said: "First, I never requested funds from Tongsun Park or the government of Korea. Second, the allegation that I wished to

reward a limited group that helped elect me Majority Leader is absurd. I had no opposition and was elected unanimously."

He added that "the statement regarding Taiwan is ridiculous."

Mr. Park testified Monday that he never made a campaign contribution to Mr. O'Neill but that he had paid for two congressional birthday parties for him in 1973 and 1974 that cost a total of \$6,000. He also acknowledged paying for two birthday gifts for Mr. O'Neill, a \$200 set of hurricane lamps and a \$300 set of golf clubs.

Los Angeles Times

### Governor Enlisted Passman

**BATON ROUGE, La., April 5** (UPI)—Gov. Edwin Edwards of Louisiana yesterday said that he

is responsible for involving former Rep. Otto Passman, D-La., in Korean rice deals that led to his indictment by a U.S. grand jury.

Mr. Passman was indicted in Washington on Friday for accepting \$213,000 from Mr. Park, who has said that he may have given as much as \$247,000.

"I went to great lengths to get Otto Passman involved in the sale of Louisiana rice to Korea," Gov. Edwards said. "Much to his regret now, as a favor to me as a freshman congressman, I used his influence to peddle Louisiana rice. I did the legwork, he assisted me."

Gov. Edwards said that there was no impropriety involved in any of his dealings with Mr. Park or his efforts to sell Louisiana products.

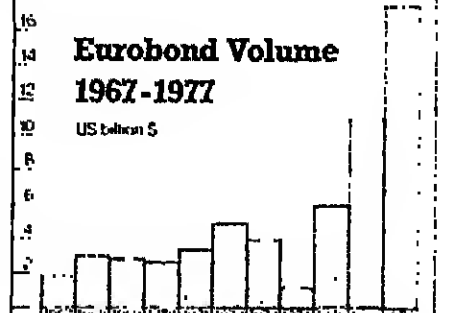
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## East and Middle East

The visit of Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to Bucharest has a particular importance at this time of apparent stalemate in the Middle East. For, conceivably, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu might serve as a mediator's role between Israel and the Arabs. Indeed, it is not wholly impossible that he might serve as mediator between Eastern Europe and the Middle East.

For a long time, the Middle Eastern problem has apparently posed Israel and the United States on one side; the Soviet Union and the Arabs on the other. And the United States has been urged to consider this region as one of the principal battlegrounds of the continuing cold war—and one that could heat that war up considerably.

But it should not be forgotten that when Israel was formed, Moscow and Washington raced to see which would be first to recognize the new government. And most of Israel's arms at that time came from Eastern Europe.

Too much stress should not be laid on this, of course. After all, Britain and France fought with Israel during the Suez crisis, 22 years ago. But they have both drifted away—if not as far as the Soviet Union—when radical governments cropped up in the Arab states and Stalin's anti-Semitism grew. Moscow, however, has never publicly abandoned the concept of an Israeli state with assured (if not secure) boundaries. In this it has been at odds with the more intransigent Arab

groups, and in accepting President Carter's effort to bring about a general conference with the United States and the Soviet Union as co-chairmen, the Soviet Union was not as unprecedented (nor Mr. Carter as naive) as many believed at the time.

And Romania has been as maverick in its relations with Israel as it has been in its relations with the Soviet Union. So if there is any impulse in Moscow to bring about an end to Middle Eastern hostilities, Mr. Ceausescu might well be the one person who could encourage that sentiment. And if—as the United States has been urging concessions on Israel—the Soviet Union were to do the same with its Arab allies, the grim deadlock might be broken.

In other words, Romania might be a constructive catalyst for Eastern Europe—provided Moscow does desire a reasonable settlement in the Middle East and is not primarily interested in maintaining a state of chaos there, from which it might profit, as it is trying to do from the troubles in the Horn of Africa. This opportunity, if both Bucharest and Moscow are inclined to seize it, is a major challenge to contribute to a genuinely global détente, comparable to the challenge of arms control. In the light of current events, one cannot be optimistic—but in the light of the past, and the repeated policy assertions of the Soviet Union, mere pessimism is also ruled out.

## Telling the World

There is a kind of nice political clunk to the creation of a new agency, the International Communication Agency, to manage the newly twinned tasks of telling the world about the United States and telling the United States about the world. The idea of better organizing the bureaucracy to educate Americans and others in interdependence—by putting the U.S. Information Agency and the State Department's cultural and educational functions into one redesigned home—had been kicking around for some years. Jimmy Carter picked it up. The idea fit his confidence, and a certain post-Vietnam renewal of confidence among many other Americans, in the American system. It fit, too, his inclination to respect the people and cultures of foreign countries, if not always their governments. Over the weekend, the reorganization was finally accomplished.

Whether the purpose survives the process is far from insured. Such organizations, besides making outsiders shrug, can make insiders hunker down to block real change. Much will depend on the leadership offered by the director, John E. Reinhardt, a senior diplomat (and former USIA director) with a

quiet but determined belief in the new agency's realm of "public diplomacy." He defines that amorphous activity, often put down by traditional diplomats, as the devising of "ways of broadening human possibilities that none of us could devise behind our national frontiers, or through formal negotiations."

The new agency has its own staff for broadcasting (Voice of America), information, cultural exchange, the gauging of foreign opinion and general policy advice. We intend no disrespect to the ICA's own people, however, when we point out that its most valuable resource is the participation of ever-increasing numbers of private U.S. citizens and institutions in hundreds of different international programs that it manages, at home and abroad. Those participants weave and unweave tapestry—perhaps "quilt" is a better American word—of information and ideas that serve not just U.S. foreign policy but the whole quality of U.S. life. Few things are more important to U.S. interest, broadly conceived, than telling the world about ourselves—and listening.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Court of Common Presumption

The so-called Russell Tribunal recently held in Frankfurt was a grotesque spectacle. It would be a waste of time to discuss the credentials of this self-appointed body or its right to sit in judgment of others. It would be equally fruitless to expect common sense from people who only see the faults of others and are blind to those of the so-called progressive ideologies of the world. But though it might seem best to ignore the whole thing, there comes a point when striving after utopia begins to achieve very unattractive practical effects, the extreme left in West Germany and elsewhere passed that point long ago and has discredited itself as a result. And now, along comes the Russell Tribunal and makes propaganda for those seeking new means to undermine democracy in West Germany.

From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

The Russell Tribunal in Frankfurt was right to condemn the statute under which West Germans suspected of extremist views or of disloyalty to the Constitution can be barred from employment by all public authorities—from the German Federal Railways to the Foreign Office or the local sanitation department. The Russell Tribunal, given its antecedents and composition, can hardly be regarded in these matters as a source of dispassionate and impartial judgment.

In the first place, the authorities—in most cases the West German Intelligence Service, or Verfassungsschutz—never seem to have been called upon to prove in an open hearing that a particular person was subversive so that the person in question had no chance to defend himself. In the second place, the West German authorities refused to testify about their methods or the reasons behind them.

It remains true that the West German government has a real problem when it comes to spies. No other country except Korea is di-

vided and armed against itself. At the end of the day, however, the West German authorities, which means the state authorities as well as the federal ones, must take serious stock of what the Berufsverbot is doing to the principles that they themselves profess. The West German authorities ought not to treat extremist garbage men as the Poles treat dissident professors.

—From the Guardian (London).

#### U.S. Deal With Turkey

In asking Congress to lift its restrictions on arms sales to Turkey, President Carter is taking a calculated risk. The restrictions (originally in the form of a total embargo) were imposed as a response to the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974, in which U.S. weapons were used. Congress took the view that, in using U.S. weapons to invade a friendly country, the Turkish government had broken U.S. law.

What is behind this timing? Probably the fear, cleverly cultivated by Mr. Ecevit himself through a series of press leaks, that U.S. foot-dragging on the Defense Cooperation Agreement might actually be the cause of delay over Cyprus proposals and might even result in those proposals eventually emerging less positive than had been hoped. It can hardly have been a coincidence that Tuesday, after the State Department's announcement, Mr. Ecevit came out with a conciliatory statement on Cyprus promising not only changes in the dividing line between the present Greek and Turkish zones, but also gradual progress towards full freedom of movement and of settlement across the line.

The omens (on the Cyprus issue) are relatively hopeful. But if reasonable proposals do not emerge very quickly the disappointment will be correspondingly great and Congress will be most unlikely to accede to Mr. Carter's request.

—From the Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

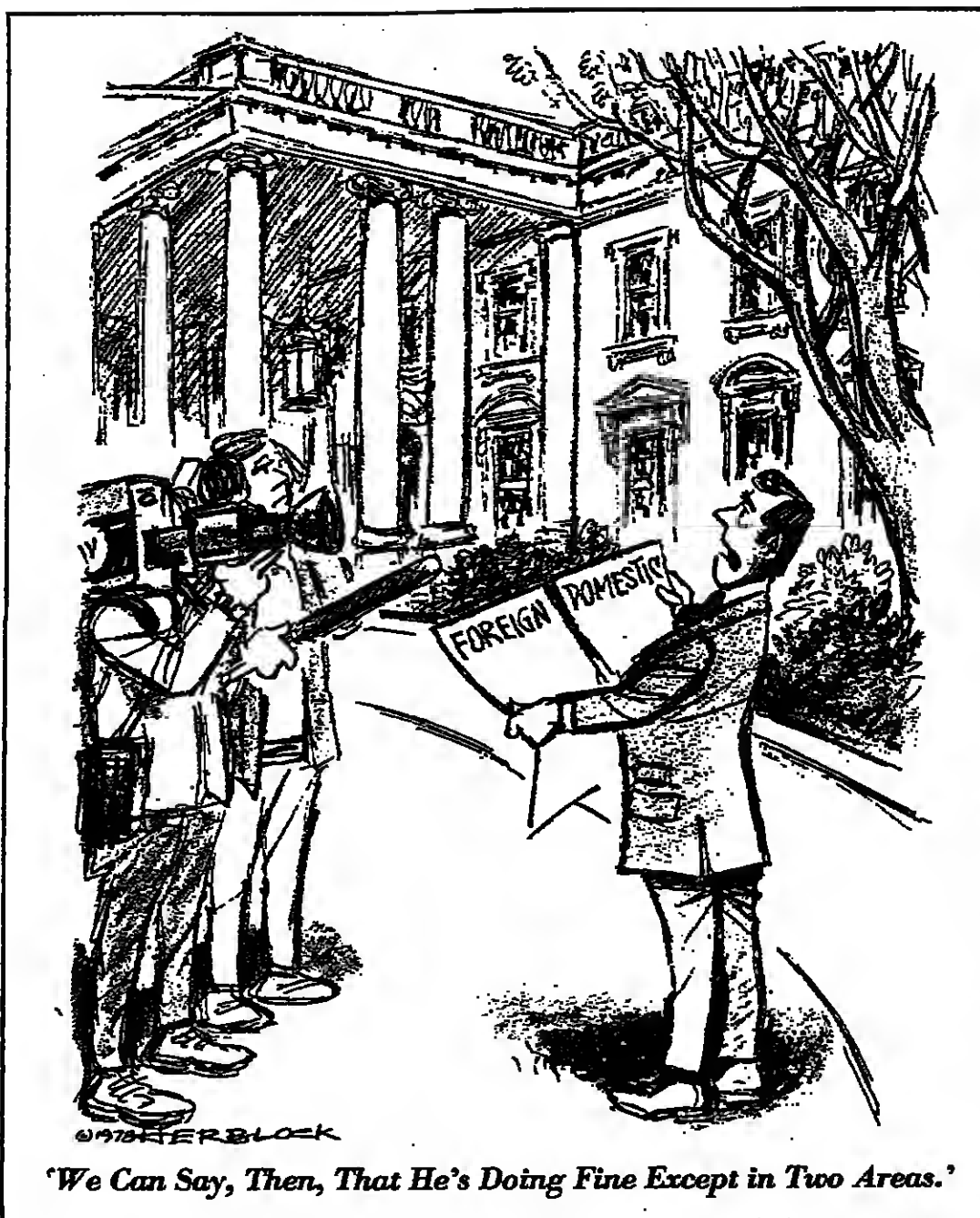
April 6, 1903

NEW YORK—The Easter edition of the New York Herald contained 120 pages, including 36 in color and half-tone. The sale was very large and the issue contained 375 columns (over 62 of paid advertisements). The Easter number of the Paris edition was also a record. Thirty-two pages, which exceeded by four the next largest issue, which was the last Christmas number.

#### Fifty Years Ago

April 6, 1928

PARIS—Plans for the Parisians' holiday outside of Paris and the foreign visitors' holiday inside of Paris, went ahead yesterday in spite of a steady rain and the promise of still more over the weekend. By Sunday, the visiting population will be increased by at least 100,000 British, and several thousand Americans.



## Willy Brandt—Alive and Well

By Jonathan Power

Washington—Not very long ago friends and acquaintances of Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor, were discussing openly his drinking habit, his lack of dynamism and his sense of gloom. How was it that "the only large figure" in Europe, to use Oriana Fallaci's precise description, had been brought so low?

Of course, it was an accumulation of events, not just the final disaster of the discovery that one of his most intimate advisers was an East German plant. By his own admission he had been depressed for some time, partly because of bad health and partly because West Germany was now confronted with problems that did not lend themselves to his talents, in particular the oil crisis and the economic recession. Moreover, he had behind him the two historic tasks that really interested him—bringing the Social Democrats to power for the first time in over 40 years and beginning the reconciliation of Europe by restoring relations with West Germany's eastern neighbors.

But there is less sense of the fallen man today. He is drinking only moderately, he is alert, his mind sharp as I found in four hours of recent conversation with him. More important, the sense of "largeness" is not diminished. Indeed the lapse of time sharpening into relief the inadequacies of the other major Western politicians of the postwar era, only adds to Brandt's stature.

Konrad Adenauer Adenauer may have forged the reconciliation with France and moved West Germany into the Western alliance but he never dealt with the image of the "ugly German" as Brandt did. De Gaulle ended the war with Algeria and stabilized France's own internal precariousness, but he was too small-minded about his own country to leave much of a legacy for the international community. John Kennedy was too immature, too dashing, and too conservative as well, to make one feel confident that, had he lived, much would have come of it. Harold Macmillan, although perceiving that the sun had indeed set on the British Empire, could not understand the social complexities of the affluent society.

#### Effective

Brandt, however, who made the world realize that the Germany, which murdered 6 million Jews in concentration camps, was a society of human beings did not stop there. He helped make West Germany the most innovative social democracy among the major Western countries. Most important he began the process of détente. Without the German question out of the way it was impossible to deal with the whole tangled complex of East-West relations that have been center stage the last decade.

So effective was Brandt in pushing forward relations with the East while maintaining the integrity of the West that today no one seriously maintains that he "gave anything away." Indeed he is secure enough in his conviction that the West lost nothing, only gained, that he doesn't object to being labelled "a George Kennan revisionist," in short, someone who is motivated in part by the view that the West overreacted to its containment of Communism. "If I had to explain myself in some detail I think I would come to a similar position as Kennan has," he told me.

Is Brandt a secret left sympathizer? There are some who have always wondered that. They point to his Marxist youth. In the election campaigns they fought Adenauer was adept at using that and the fact that he was born illegitimate as reason for questioning his right to be chancellor.

Today too, as observers watch Brandt using his powerful position as chairman of the SPD, the Socialist party, to reach out a hand to the alienated young, there is new talk about Brandt's leftist leanings.

The truth is that Brandt has always been instinctively a reconciler. There was no need for him to kneel down at the monument to the victims of the ghetto in Warsaw. But he did. A spontaneous impulse, he told me. There was no need to read Psalm 103, the psalm of forgiveness, when he went to Israel. A more premeditated gesture. Who could have done it and got away with it? Only Willy Brandt.

Brandt is now well launched on his role as elder statesman of the West. Not the least impressive was his role in Portugal two-and-a-half years ago when a Communist take-over seemed imminent. The United States had practically written off Portugal as lost. But Brandt, using his position as chairman of the Socialist International, if not so much the organization itself, organized a support operation to build up Mario Soares. It was highly effective and undoubtedly helped turn the tide.

On Europe, his role has been to edge forward the pace of parliamentary control over the burgeoning European bureaucracy—towards a Europe of citizens rather than a Europe of governments. Preparing to run himself for a seat in the first directly elected European Parliament in the election next year, he has fought to keep up the momentum of a United Europe at a time when an increasing number of voices are raised questioning its purpose.

none of the others has voiced its agreement with Israel. So, Mr. Begin has no leg to stand on, and Israel must withdraw its forces from the West Bank.

The Israelis can, of course, refuse to implement this resolution and face the consequence; but they are in no position to tell us what it means.

Israel has defied for far too long the will of the UN, which has played a major role in the creation of the Jewish state. The moment of truth is now at hand.

NASRI KHATTAR, Beirut.

It is to the Third World, however, that Brandt is turning an increasing amount of energy. He has recently taken on the leadership of a special commission to examine the relationship between the rich nations and the poor nations. He is increasingly outspoken on southern Africa.

A number of friends have advised Brandt to drop West German politics and concentrate on these international efforts. No one else they say, among the West's senior statesmen, has the stature: no one else could do it as well.

Brandt, in turn journalist, mayor of West Berlin, chancellor, has still much to do. As Fallaci said: "Men like him cannot be stopped; their seed has been sown. This man Brandt is not dead."

## Kremlin Hawks Debated

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The signs from the Kremlin suggest that the hawks are not having it all their own way in the major reassessment of East-West relations now being made by the Soviet leadership. When Soviet ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin left Washington last month for consultations in Moscow, the outlook seemed grim.

President Carter had just made the most belligerent foreign policy speech since he took office, and the Kremlin promptly responded in kind, accusing him in a short, sharp Tass release of shifting the emphasis from détente to the building up of tension.

But when Dobrynin returned to Moscow, loaded with position papers on proposals on a whole range of East-West issues which were given to him by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the Kremlin appeared to be having second thoughts. The more considered, detailed reply to Carter in Pravda was held up for 11 days while Dobrynin was working hard to persuade the Kremlin leadership that its first response was unnecessarily pugnacious. When the Pravda reply to Carter did appear under the name of Georgi Arbatov, the Kremlin's expert on the United States who usually takes the dovish line in Soviet foreign policy disputes, it seemed addressed as much to Soviet hawks as to Washington.

#### A Clue

One clue to the Kremlin debate is to be found in a Moscow television program which replied last month to letters from viewers who had challenged by implication Leonid Brezhnev's policy of patient negotiations with the United States. "The talks with the United States have continued for a long time with no results," said one letter. "Talks cannot produce peace," said another. The facts of international life, it argued had shown in recent years "that it is impossible to achieve a stable peace through political talks or diplomatic maneuvers." The television commentator who quoted these letters from viewers replied by citing the benefits of détente by praising Brezhnev's contribution to it.

Past experience suggests that when an implied challenge and response of this kind is allowed to come out in the open in Moscow, a far more explicit debate on the issue is usually proceeding behind

## Carter Acts to Cure Foreign Policy Ills

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Jimmy Carter is giving the impression here these days that he is determined to take on every tough foreign policy issue in the book, regardless of the political consequences.

At the beginning of the year, and especially in his State of the Union address, he seemed to be pulling back from some of his most controversial proposals. But now he has gone to a full-court press.

There is a keener edge to his public statements now, a sense of urgency, of eagerness to confront the complicated and intractable problems of world affairs, to cut through the confusions and dominate the news by being more "decisive" and more "presidential."

Nobody is qualified to define his motives, not even his closest advisers, who are often as surprised as anybody else by his decisions. But even the people around here who find no real coherence to his recent decisiveness, agree that, in his own private way, he is changing his tactics.

#### Changes

His differences with Prime Minister Begin of Israel did not start the changes but they did dramatize it. The President had tried to philosophize and persuade Begin in their previous meeting here that only by fundamental concessions by Israel could a "comprehensive settlement" be reached in the Middle East. This approach failed.

In his second Washington meeting with Begin, he did not try to evade their differences but confronted them, and he has been following this line ever since, regardless of the opposition on Capitol Hill or in the world capitals.

He went to Winston-Salem and put the Soviets on notice at Wake Forest that they could have a general agreement with the United States on arms limitation, but not if they used their power and their Cuban mercenaries to dominate the oilfields and the sea lanes in Africa. They could have "détente," but not "selective détente."

He assured the Israelis that they would have the support of the United States, and the most modern American planes, but that this "special relationship" between Washington and Jerusalem did not mean that he could not sell the most modern F-15 fighters to Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

He insisted, despite fierce op-

position from Rep. John Brademas of Indiana, the Democratic whip in the House and other supporters of Greece, that he would end the U.S. embargo on military arms to Turkey, despite what he promised Brademas during the presidential campaign, and instead would sell Turkey \$235 million of military aid.

Name any flammable foreign policy issue, and Carter has taken it on: Panama, Rhodesia, South Africa, Japanese steel, automobiles, television sets, and all other trade problems. And he has intervened, regardless of the powerful political and commercial lobbies that have opposed him, in domestic controversies as well.

He is in trouble now with almost every powerful lobby in Washington: Big Labor, Big Business, Jews, blacks, liberal intellectuals and farmers—in short, all the powerful constituencies whose opposition he doesn't need if he is to be re-elected in 1980.

Yet he goes on, even adding the opposition of the powerful Pentagon forces that wanted the B-1 bomber and the neutron missile, and nobody should assume that he does all this by accident or inexperience.

The background of all this is very interesting. After his first year in office, and his State of the Union message in January, even his closest advisers felt that he was getting into trouble. Mainly because he seemed to be indecisive—proclaiming bold policies and then retreating when opposed.

This perception of the President's stewardship was shared not only on Capitol Hill, but within the Western alliance and even within his Cabinet. Now, he seems to be responding to the advice that he must define his positions more clearly, even if the Congress does not agree.

I have the impression that there has been a bit of a struggle between his policy advisers and his political advisers, the first arguing that he should concentrate on fighting for what he thinks is right, and the second urging him to be careful and work for a second term.

No doubt he will continue to compromise between the two, but recently he seems to have stopped worrying about the past and the political future and just insisting on fighting the battles of the moment. It is the risky old Baptist doctrine of throwing away your soul to save it. In the process, he seems to be gaining some of the ground he lost while he was trying to please everybody.

the closed doors of the Kremlin. But other clues are necessary to sustain a Kremlinological analysis of the issues in dispute, and a number of these have appeared between the lines of the Soviet press lately.

Sometimes such clues are provided by Soviet press articles on historical themes—which are precisely what Pravda did the day after the letters critical of Brezhnev's policy were quoted on Moscow television. The article was ostensibly concerned with the seventh Party Congress in 1918 which witnessed a struggle between Lenin, who was prepared to make far-reaching concessions to secure peace with Germany and his opponents, who wanted to continue the war.

The Soviet leadership struggle of that time over the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty has provided the code terms for a number of subsequent Kremlin debates between those who wanted to make concessions in order to reach a compromise with the West, and those who wanted to follow a hard line.

The seventh party congress supported Lenin's policy of compromise and defeated his opponents. Pravda's recollection of this struggle now means that Brezhnev is appealing for support of his own policy compromise, and for the defeat of his opponents. Skeptics might argue that to say this is to read too much into a purely historical article. But they would have to contend with Pravda's own reminder that the seventh party congress decisions "serve as an example" of the party's tactics in the conduct of foreign policy.

But is this, perhaps, only a general statement of principle, rather than a specific reference to the present. Pravda insists that "today, too," the party solves the tactical problems of foreign policy by "strictly" following Lenin's instructions on combining its devotion to Communism "with the ability to make practical compromises." Indeed, it cites Soviet agreements with the West on such things as arms control as an example of this policy—which means that it is defending Brezhnev against charges that he is making too many concessions in these agreements.

The Soviet hawks had been stressing Washington's unremitting hostility to the Soviet Union. Arbatov, on the other hand, argued that the political situation in the United States "is complex, not simple," and pointed to the U.S. doves who favored a compromise. The Soviet hawks had been stressing the rising opposition to détente in the United States, but Arbatov argued that "this is only one side of the picture." He told them that "one must not overlook the fact" that it is in the U.S. national interest too to prevent war and divert money from the arms race.

Arbatov's article was certainly an appeal to Washington to make the concessions necessary for an agreement. But it was also an appeal to Soviet hawks to allow Brezhnev to make his own concessions to this end. The extent to which Brezhnev is allowed to make them will depend on the concessions which Vance takes with him to Moscow when he goes there later this month.

هذا من الأصل



Economic Disruption Feared

U.S. Decision to Sell Tin Sparks Outcry in Bolivia

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, April 5 (WP)—The United States is giving Bolivia \$36 million in foreign aid this fiscal year, a sum intended in part to help that country return to civilian rule after a decade of military dictatorship.

Yet, three weeks ago, the Carter administration announced a step that could cost Bolivia as much as \$60 million this year—a loss that the government of President Hugo Banzer says could seriously disrupt its economy and fragile political situation.

That was not what President Carter intended when he gave his support March 9 to a plan for the U.S. government to buy \$250 million worth of copper. The purchase would be financed by selling 50,000 tons of government-owned tin. From Mr. Carter's point of view, that seemed like a savvy political thing to do.

But it evoked cries of economic aggression in places like Malaysia and Bolivia that live off their tin exports. Outside the U.S. embassy in La Paz, it triggered a demonstration that was led by Juan Pereda Asbun, regarded as the front-running candidate for the Bolivian presidency.

These reactions illustrate the tensions that confront the Carter administration whenever it has to deal with raw materials, prices and supplies.

U.S. Pressures

On one side are the pressures exerted by U.S. business, labor and consumers. On the other—usually counter to these domestic interests—is an administration promise to help the materials-producing countries of the Third World in their struggle against underdevelopment and poverty.

Under the current plan, put forth in legislation sponsored by Rep. Morris Udall and Sen. Dennis DeConcini, both Arizona Democrats, the United States would buy 225,000 tons of copper for the nation's strategic stockpile.

The objective is to reduce the 2-million-ton world copper surplus that has driven prices down since 1974, cutting the profits of domestic producers and causing heavy unemployment in the Western U.S. copper-mining areas.

Mr. Carter's support for the

bill makes good sense domestically. Western politicians and the copper industry have been demanding relief. And the West has been a political trouble spot for Mr. Carter because of the administration's stands on energy and environment.

Controversy Abroad

But, the plan has generated controversy abroad because it calls for financing part of the copper purchase by selling what will amount to 50,000 tons of tin from the U.S. stockpile.

The outcry has been particularly strong in Bolivia, whose population of 5.6 million has an annual per capita income of \$360—the second-lowest in Latin America—and whose tin exports are virtually its sole source of foreign earnings.

President Banzer sent a letter to Mr. Carter expressing concern. Representatives of the state-controlled mining industry, led by the minister of mines, Ernesto Camacho Hurtado, issued a communiqué calling the U.S. action economic aggression and an attempt to create "conflict among countries which produce and depend on raw materials."

Underscoring the Bolivian concern is the recent performance of the world tin market. The world price has fallen from just under \$6 a pound to around \$4.75 in anticipation of the depressing effect on the market of the U.S. decision.

For Bolivia, which exports about 30,000 tons of tin a year, that could mean losses next year of up to \$60 million, even if the price does not drop further. That sum is almost double the U.S. aid contribution of \$36 million.

Lower Price Expected

President Banzer and other Bolivian officials have charged that the price almost certainly will fall much lower, drastically eroding Bolivia's foreign-exchange earnings. It already pays 30 per cent of its export earnings to service a foreign debt of close to \$2 billion.

A financial squeeze of that magnitude, with the belt-tightening and unrest that would accompany it, could not come at a worse time. U.S. diplomatic sources concede that an internal financial crisis could have very unsettling effects on Bolivia's transition to civilian rule.



JUST ARRIVED—Two Argentine penguins are getting used to their new home: the famous Budapest Zoo.

Justice, for U.S. Court, Not an Expensive Matter

By Philip Hager

WASHINGTON, April 5—As a government budget increase, it was modest, almost paltry.

Rental of one car, at an annual cost of \$2,000; hiring of one more employee, at an annual salary of \$10,995; leasing of computerized typewriters to use in writing the law, at an annual cost of \$90,000.

Again, it was time for the Supreme Court to go to Congress and submit its budget estimate for the next year—the money the justices will need in deciding cases that can affect millions of people and involve billions of dollars.

Justice Lewis Powell Jr., representing the court yesterday before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee, presented a budget of \$8.9 million, an increase of \$186,000 over the previous year.

By comparison, the Defense Department is asking \$126 billion for its budget next year. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has estimated that it misspent \$7 billion of its \$148 billion budget last year due to waste, fraud and abuse.

Senators Impressed

Justice Powell's testimony left the Senate panel mildly surprised and apparently impressed with the lack of frills in the nation's highest court.

Offering what he called an austerity budget, Justice Powell asked for new funds to hire a curator's assistant for the Supreme Court museum, increasing the court's personnel force from

304 to 305; to rent one more car, increasing the court's automobiles from three to four; and to complete the installation of computerized "word-processing equipment"—video-screen typewriters with memory banks that greatly speed the justices' paper work.

Justice Powell suggested, but the court did not officially request, that the justices receive funds for an extra secretary to supplement their individual staffs of two secretaries, one messenger and four law clerks.

He said that he requires his law clerks, who traditionally are recruited from among the country's top law school graduates, to do their own typing.

"Do you mean the top graduate of Harvard couldn't get a job as your clerk because he couldn't type?" asked Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C.

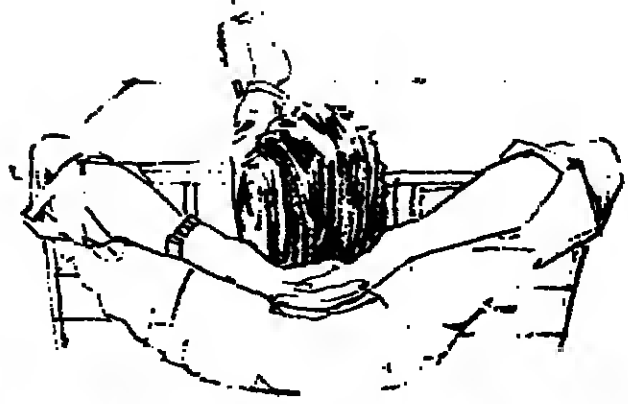
"I had one clerk who couldn't type," replied Justice Powell. "I made him learn to hunt and peck."

© Los Angeles Times

5 Dead, 1 Missing In Australia Storm

PERTH, Australia, April 5 (AP)—At least five persons were listed as dead and another as missing today after a storm lashed western Australia.

Two country settlements were destroyed in the area stretching from Kalbarri north of Perth to Albany in the south. Damage was expected to run into the millions of dollars.



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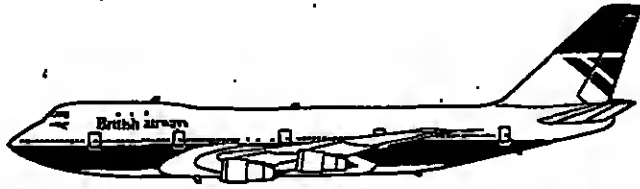
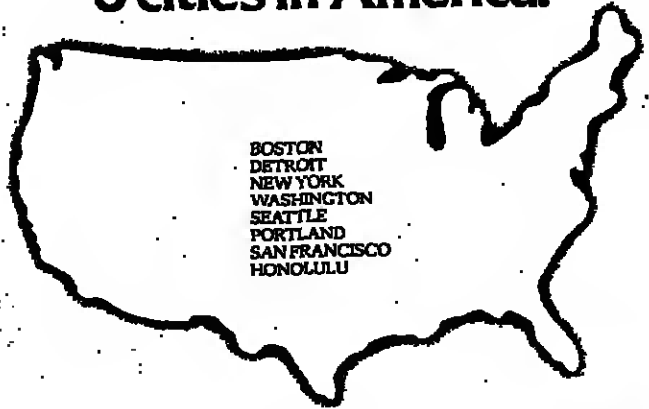
Other Holiday Inns in the Middle East: SALALAH (Oman), AQABA (Jordan). Opening shortly: BAHRAIN, AMMAN (Jordan).

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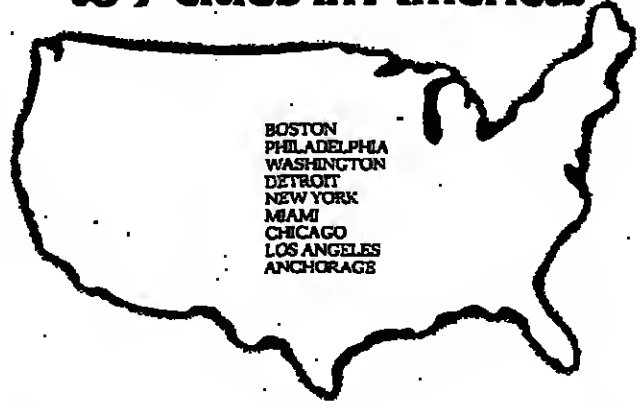
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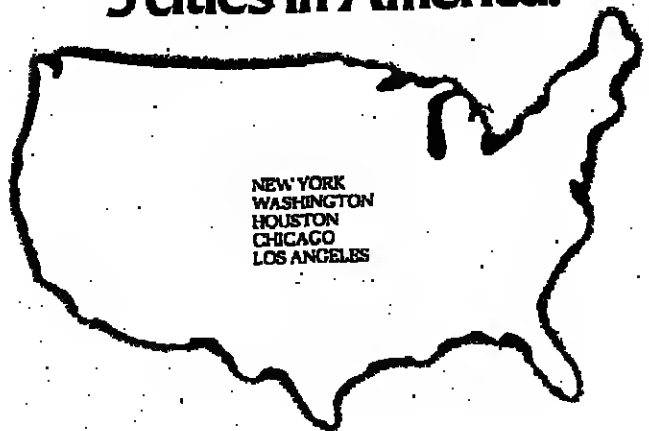
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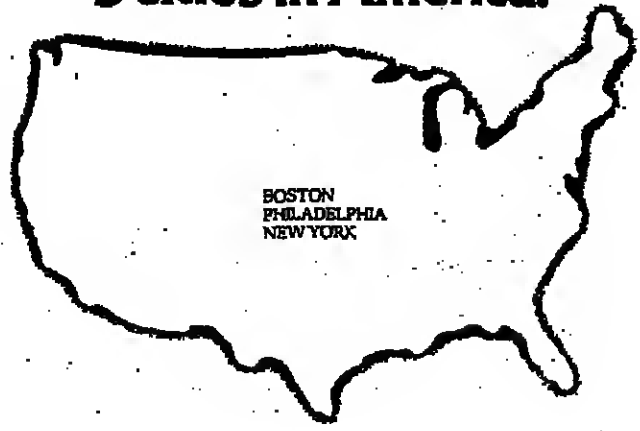
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## FASHION IN ITALY

## Fur Transformed by the Magic of Ideas

Hebe Dorsey

MILAN, April 5 (IHT)—Italian designers have turned fur into high fashion. The price is irrelevant and an ordinary mink coat is dull.

The Italians' technique, backed by imaginative, free-wheeling talent makes them world leaders. And for the first time the designers have devoted a large part of their collections to furs treated with the same fashion sense and seemingly careless hand.

The first to put Italian furs on the map was Paris-based Karl Lagerfeld, who started working with the Fendi sisters 12 years ago. The combination of their skill and Lagerfeld's unhampered flow of ideas has been magic. It has also been fruitful, both for Fendi and for other Italian furriers, who followed their lead.

Lagerfeld introduced a lot of attractive but fairly unexpensive furs, such as squirrel and mole,

and played around with them until they became more desirable than highly priced ones. He handles flat furs like velvet, and he revived ermine, which had seen its last good days with Queen Mary of England.

This time, Lagerfeld literally slashed furs with a razor in a manner reminiscent of paper cutouts. The result is a lacy, beehive effect. "It's a very delicate job," Lagerfeld said. "I had to scrool all in the cuts on the back, very carefully. Then, I took a razor blade and went ahead."

He applied the technique to all flat furs, including squirrel and a wonderful ivory chinchilla and alternated solid bands with lacy ones.

## Patchwork Idea

Another striking idea was a patchwork of any number of different furs, which he called his Noah's Ark. In one garment, he might have as many as 20 furs,

including rabbit, mink, marten and Mongolian lamb. "I throw them all in the same dye," he said, "since they have different shades and structures, they come out in graded tones."

He also replaced spotted furs from endangered species with painted mink, each spot painted one by one with a brush so adroitly that one can hardly tell the difference.

Fendi's colors are also unusually subtle. There is a khaki and a purple that are firsts in Fendi's collection, which introduced such rare colors as *bois de rose* and Bordeaux. "It's my first try with purple," Lagerfeld said, "and I'm rather pleased. I didn't know what to expect really. But mink and especially lynx turned out a soft mauve whereas mole and marten, which are darker to start with, came out a strong purple."

The main line at Fendi's was broad-shouldered, an effect emphasized by short, removable capes that looked like breastplates. These capes, when worn by themselves, doubled as evening wraps. Capes and ponchos also came in striped ermine or layers of mink, their hems finished with the animal's feet which swing like a fringe.

For the first time, Fendi introduced ready-to-wear as well as a so-called junior collection. The



Fendi's hip-long jacket with square shoulders.

ready-to-wear followed the lines of the couture collection but was made of cheaper furs. As for the junior collection, it was an assortment of fur-lined, red-trimmed silver housings, worn over jeans.

Ripa is another furrier whose collection was intriguing. He achieved a striped effect by alter-

nating fox and mongolian lamb. But his most interesting contribution was the padded shoulder made of a different fur.

For instance, he made *bois de rose* fox coats with darker pink mink shoulders and almond-colored squirrel coats with fox epaulettes. Unlike Fendi's, whose colors were quite definite, Ripa's were soft, almost powdered.

Leather is another department where Italians are leaps ahead. Although each house includes many suede and leather garments, the Italian star is Mario Valentino.

Known for his shoes, Valentino has added a line of ready-to-wear which he turned over to Muriel Brateau last season. His choice this time is a vast improvement on Miss Grateau's oamhy-pamhy, strictly commercial hand. He oow has hired Marie-France Acquaviva, who delivered both sides of the fashion coin. On the one hand, a strong, assertive, broad-shouldered and aggressively colored collection. On the other, a softer, more commercial and highly pleasing line, that included black suede suits with lacy, white kid housings.

Other news from Milan, Ideacomo, a silk fair organized twice a year by 60 top Como manufacturers, will be a double-barreled affair this year. It will be held at Como's Villa d'Este, as always on May 8, 9 and 10.

Then, it will move on for the first time to New York and the Hotel Pierre, taking along the Villa d'Este's chef, on the 22, 23 and 24.

## Three Soviet Technocrats at MIT Can't Make It on \$18,000 a Year

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 5 (AP)—It can be tough trying to make ends meet on \$18,000 a year and there is no such thing as a free lunch, say three Soviet technocrats attending Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The three Russians, who spend up to 65 hours a week at MIT as part of the Sloan Fellows program, each receive \$18,000 a year as an allowance. They say it is more than they earn at home but it does not go far enough.

"No free lunch," said Valentin Oushakov, 37, a fellow of the Academy for Foreign Trade in Moscow. He was coining words popularized by U.S. Nobel Prize-winning economist, Milton Friedman, a man with conservative views.

"I don't have any trouble with money in my country, but here yes," said Vadim Andronov, 35, also a fellow at the academy.

## Affluent Suburb

The two trade fellows and Boris Ivanov, 43, a former sea captain, share a six-room apartment in Belmont, an affluent Boston sub-

urb, do their own cooking and take turns driving a car they bought here.

The Russians are with 55 Americans and other foreigners from 16 countries in a program for middle-level executives leading to a master's degree in management. The Russians are working with representatives of such U.S. giants as General Motors, IBM and Eastman Kodak.

Companies and, in the case of the Soviet trio, governments pay tuition of \$11,500, not including \$500 for books, for the year, said Dean Peter Gil, director of the fellows program.

The total Soviet investment in the three for the year, including tuition, living and travel expenses, is close to \$100,000.

"Here it is rent, house, furniture, electricity, gas," wailed Andronov, a slender, dark-haired man who jogs every morning. "How much? How much? For me it is very difficult to calculate money. At home, my country pays for everything. The pay is enough. Our government takes care of our people."

## Music in Turin

## Wolf's 'Corregidor' Finally Gets to Italy

By William Weaver

TURIN, April 5 (IHT)—The season at the Teatro Regio here opens in late November and lasts almost until June with an average of three performances a week. But the actual number of operas presented is small: seven, this year, plus a ballet evening. Despite this limited choice, the variety is remarkable, even daring. The current season, for example, opened with Verdi's "Macbeth" and will close with Rossini's "Barber of Seville." It also includes a "Tosca," but the other works are far from conventional.

## Immense Interest

This is not a repertory opera even in the German-language houses, but it really should have reached Italy before now. Needless to say, it is a work of im-

mense interest. Its quality, however, is elusive, even contradictory. Though the original story—Alarcón's "Three-Cornered Hat"—is comic, and though the opera has some standard huffo characters (including a sneezing servant), the basic tone is wistful, melancholy.

In the first act, Frasquita—the miller's wife—sings Wolf's famous lied "In Dem Schatten Meiner Locken," and this haunting tune, with its jaunty accompaniment, becomes the melodic and rhythmic kernel of the whole opera, which is, after all, a love story.

## Libretto Translated

The Teatro Regio made the questionable decision of giving the opera in Italian translation, when the libretto is so clear that it would be hard not to follow the tale in the original. The distinguished Italian musicologist Luigi Roggioni made the translation, and it is, frankly, pedestrian.

Roggioni was also the director, unable to capture and convey the elusive quality. The comedy and the humanity never fused. One felt that the staging—and some of the singers—were trying to turn Wolf into Rossini: a doomed

enterprise. Paolo Bregni's sets betrayed a similar lack of coherence. According to the program, this was supposed to be a "Spain seen and filtered through the Viennese Secession movement." But this intention was only sporadically visible.

The miller and his wife were the baritone Angelo Romero and the soprano (formerly a mezzo) Elena Zilio, two charming artists, who overcame every obstacle and created believable, likable characters. Tullio Pane, in the difficult role of the amorous governor, the Corregidor of the title, did a creditable job, though he—like some of the other singers—kept his eyes firmly on the conductor most of the time. The Rossinian comics included the veterans Paolo Montarsolo and Renato Ercolani.

The delicacy of much of the orchestration, the subtle shifts of tempo, the haunting beauty of the tunes—all this emerged, even though Piero Bellugi's conducting was generally uninspired. Having gone to such trouble to present an unfamiliar and significant work, the Regio should have entrusted it to more sensitive hands.

## On the Arts Agenda

The pianist Vladimir Ashkenazy and the violinist Itzhak Perlman are giving all 10 of Beethoven's piano-violin sonatas in a series of three concerts at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees in Paris. The second and third concerts of the series are scheduled for April 6 and 11.

## Felix Blaska's dance company

newly reconstituted as a modern dance group, is appearing at the Theatre de la Ville in Paris through April 22, with three different one-hour programs given Tuesdays through Saturdays at 6:30 p.m. The choreographies by Blaska include "Tu Es Cela," using a musical montage; "L'Histoire du Soldat," to the Stravinsky score; and "Quatre Pieces," to music of Alban Berg. Other dances to the program are choreographed by Lynn Wimmer and Sheri Alley, members of the company.

A new ballet program scheduled for its first performance April 14 at the Vienna State Opera will comprise George Balanchine's "La Valse," to Ravel's

score and with costumes by Karinska; Hans van Manen's "Songs Without Words," with Mendelssohn's music and designed by Jean Paul Vroom, and John Neumeier's "Don Juan," with music by Gluck and Victoria and sets and costumes by Filippo Sanjust. Reinhard Schwarz will conduct the triple-bill, which is scheduled for other performances April 22 and 29.

## Vienna's Burghtheater company

will put on a new production of "The Threepenny Opera" of Brecht and Weill, with the first performance scheduled for April 22 at the Akademietheater, the company's second house. Adolf Dresen will stage the work with sets and costumes by Matthias Kralj and with Kurt Werner as co-conductor. The cast will be headed by Heinrich Schweiger as Mackie, Gertraud Jesserer as Polly, Blanche Aubry as Jenny, Ulli Fessl as Lucy, Fritz Muller as Peachum, Bruno Dallansky as Tiger Brown and Paul Hoerbiger as Pastor Kimball. Later performances are scheduled for April 23 and 29.

Emmanuel Chabrier's "Le Roi Malgre Lui" is scheduled for a new production April 14 by the Theatre du Capitole in Toulouse, staged by Dominique Delouche and with sets and costumes by Hubert Monloup. Michel Plasson will conduct a cast headed by Francoise Garner, Michele Le Bris, Georges Licoion and Michel Philippe. Other performances are scheduled for April 16, 18, 21 and 23. The work has not been seen at the Capitole since 1892.

A concert of the symphony orchestra of the Central Philharmonic Society of China will be broadcast from Peking over the France Musique radio network on April 23 at 10:30 a.m. (Paris time). Besides Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" overture and Beethoven's Symphony No. 3, the program will include two Chinese works. They are described as a symphonic poem based on a poem by Chairman Mao, and a piano concerto, a collective work by four composers, entitled "Typhoon," described as a work that exalts Socialist initiative and the heroism of dock workers.

## THE UNITED NATIONS

will hold examinations in Geneva in May for English and French speaking TYPISTS, SHORTHAND-TYPISTS AND SECRETARIES to fill vacancies in the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The examinations are open to candidates of any nationality in the Geneva area with the following qualifications:

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Additional information and application forms can be obtained from the:

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Completed application forms must be returned no later than May 1, 1978, together with a self-addressed adhesive label.

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Electrical verification of protective circuits for both rotating and static equipment.

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## U.K. TV Makers Cut Plant, Seek Partners

By Alan Jenks

LONDON, April 5 (AP-DJ)—British manufacturers of color-television sets, feeling pressure from overseas competition, are sharply cutting back their operations. Both Thorn Electrical Industries and Decca Ltd. have announced plans to close color-TV factories while Rank Organisation Ltd. and General Electric Co. are said to be involved in negotiations with Japanese companies concerning their television-set production activities. Thorn said today it has begun talks to close two color-TV plants in Yorkshire employing about 2,200 persons. Yesterday, Decca gave 90-day notices to 350 of its workers at its plant at Wiltshire which is to be closed. The plant has been running at about half capacity of 2,000 sets a week, Decca said, and has been very unprofitable over the past two years.

Robert Watkins, financial director of Decca Radio and TV, said domestic demand for color sets had dropped to about 1.5 million last year from 2 million in the early 1970s. Industry analysts now estimate that U.K. manufacturers are operating at only 50-60 percent of capacity.

Thorn said the decision to close the Yorkshire plants followed "a detailed examination by the company of the future prospects facing the consumer electronics industry in the light of continuing excess production capacity throughout the world." However, it said it has embarked on a substantial capital investment program to take advantage of advanced design, assembly and testing technology to make the company "fully competitive as a manufacturer in the future."

Meanwhile, officials at General Electric refused to comment on reports that it might sell its TV set manufacturing division to Hitachi. Last year, Hitachi dropped plans to establish its own plant in England after encountering strong opposition from unions, domestic producers and some members of the government.

However, the attitude toward Japanese investment here in general and Hitachi in particular seems to be changing. British Minister of State for Industry, Alan Williams, currently in Tokyo, said today that the government would particularly welcome joint ventures by Japanese firms.

The union which represents many workers in the TV industry also said today it would not oppose a takeover by Hitachi of General Electric's operations provided they met conditions on safeguarding existing jobs.

A spokesman for Rank confirmed that the company has been holding talks with Tokyo Shibaura Electric concerning making color and monochrome sets and audio products for Toshiba at Rank facilities. Toshiba officials have visited Rank plants, but the spokesman was unable to say when a decision might be reached.

Britain has imposed quotas on television sets imported from South Korea, and Toshiba would reportedly use the Rank factories to supplement the exports from its plants there.

Rank, which accounts for about 10 percent of TV sets sold in Britain, had a pretax loss of \$3.1 million from its television-set production activities in the fiscal year ended Oct. 31. "We're suffering from over-capacity and too little demand, just like everyone else in the Rank spokesman added."

## Dollar Weakens Slightly

LONDON, April 5 (AP-DJ)—The dollar weakened slightly against the Deutsche mark and Swiss franc today in moderate trading but remained little changed against the yen at 218.85.

## Swiss Exempt Banks From Bond Rules

ZURICH, April 5 (AP-DJ)—The Swiss National Bank has decided to exempt Swiss-franc bonds issued by five international development banks from restrictions on subscription by non-resident foreigners.

The five agencies are the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the European Investment Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the African Investment Bank.

Under current rules, non-resident foreigners can subscribe to a collective maximum of 35 percent of a Swiss-franc bond issue of a foreign borrower.

The Inter-American Development Bank plans to offer 80 million francs of 15-year bonds with a coupon of 4 1/2 percent. The bonds will be priced at 99.

## Japan Orders Rise 8.4%

TOKYO, April 5 (AP-DJ)—Machinery orders in Japan rose 8.4 percent in February from the previous month to 776.18 billion yen (about \$3.56 billion), seasonally adjusted, following a 16.6 percent increase in January, the Economic Planning Agency reported today.

## GKN's Net Drops 41% For 1977

Asks for Bonn's Help To Raise Sachs Stake

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, April 5—Guest Keen & Neufelds' net profit plunged 41 percent to \$32.8 million in 1977 from \$55.9 million in 1976, the company said today. GKN, a major engineering and auto components company, also disclosed that it has appealed to the West German Economics Ministry to overturn the recent decision by that country's supreme court against GKN raising its stake in Sachs AG to 75 from 25 percent.

Turnover rose to £1.64 billion from £1.5 billion but pretax profit fell to £72.3 million from £97.7 million.

The company declared a final dividend of 15.2 pence making a total 1977 payout 23.5 pence. In its appeal to the Economics Ministry, GKN is reportedly arguing that European motor component manufacturers need to develop larger production units to cope with wider international competition. This is in line with the company's belief that rather than looking at possible monopoly considerations within national markets, government authorities should be concentrating on the outlook for Europe as a whole.

The company said while it can look forward to greater operational efficiency, indications are on automotive activities will fare little better than in 1977, although some improvement in demand is expected by distribution operations.

The automotive units are expected in many cases to do more than maintain their overall 1977 levels of activity, although there may be a small improvement in the car and heavy commercial vehicle industries in Britain, the company said.

BICC Net Off 8.7%

BICC Ltd.'s net profit fell 8.7 percent to £12.29 million last year from £13.46 million the previous year, the company said today. Pretax profit, however, rose to £47.1 million from £43.4 million. Sales rose to £997.3 million from £898.4 million.

The company, formerly known as British Insulated Cables, declared dividends for the year of 7.05 pence against 6.61 pence last year.

BICC's better pretax results were due to better U.K. operating profits and lower finance charges and taxes, chairman Broughton Pipkin said. The results reflect the initial success of planned expansion through direct exports—up to £212.7 million from £165.2 million—overseas construction activities and acquisitions.

Consolidated Gold Fields

Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd.'s net profit rose to £152 million in the half year ended Dec. 31 from £13 million a year earlier. Revenue rose to £40.3 million from £35.6 million. The interim dividend was raised 10 percent to 3.19 pence.

The concern said it expected earnings from its gold mines to be higher in the second half of fiscal 1978 than in the first half. The company added the price of tin remains satisfactory and that the prospects for its construction materials and industrial companies are promising.

## Japan Allowing Alien Banks to Be Underwriters

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, April 5—Japan is making it easier for nonresident securities firms to participate as underwriters of yen-denominated bonds.

Deutsche Bank is getting first crack at this business. It will market about 1 percent of a 15-billion-yen bond being issued by Argentina. Yamachi Securities, lead manager, said the bond will carry a 6.4-percent coupon and will be priced at 99.10, yielding 6.57 percent to maturity in 1986.

Entry of foreign underwriters into the Japanese market was made possible by a recent relaxation of screening procedures by Japan's Finance Ministry. Although foreign firms do not expect to make a quick windfall, they are attracted by the profits that can be made, which add up to 1.8 percent of gross volume handled.

European and U.S. securities firms are also lining up to be included in these Japanese sales because of the great demand for yen securities overseas. The prospect of yen assets gaining in value as a result of a weak dollar is a powerful investment incentive. As a result, these so-called "samurai" bonds have increased rapidly in volume and new offerings this year are expected to reach about \$4.2 billion.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Wheeling Seeks Capital From Staff

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel says it lost about \$13.8 million during the first two months of 1978, a little more than half the total amount it lost last year. The ninth-ranked U.S. producer blames weather and the 110-day coal strike for the setback. The amount was disclosed in a prospectus for a proposed new issue of preferred stock that the company hopes to sell to its 15,000 employees as a means of building equity capital. The company hopes to sell up to 450,000 shares of a new Series-A preferred stock with a par value of \$25 a share and accruing a 10 percent annual dividend. However, it is unlikely that a dividend will be paid soon as the company is in arrears of \$2.3 million on its two classes of preferred stock and "doesn't expect that it will be able to reinstate dividends in the near future." Wheeling reported a loss of \$25.6 million on sales of \$966 million in 1977, compared with a \$3.2-million profit in 1976.

### Hitachi Sees Flat Profits, Sales

Hitachi estimates net profit and sales in the fiscal year ended March 31 were level with the previous year. Senior managing director Akimoto Yoshikawa says the outlook for Japan's economy is getting more chaotic as a result of the unexpected rapid pace of the yen's appreciation and the prolonged sluggishness of capital spending. Talk of possible moves to restrict Japan's strong exports is also unsettling, he adds. Hitachi was able to produce about the same after-tax profit in the latest year (the parent company earned 30.36 billion yen a year earlier) due to streamlining and new technological developments. But he says that domestic demand for electronic products such as color television sets remains inactive. Hitachi expects to be able to post some increase in net profit in the fiscal year just started. Mr. Yoshikawa predicts that overall exports this year will remain flat

at about 360 billion yen, accounting for about 25 percent of overall sales—the prevailing level for the past two years.

### Oliveri Eyes Capital Increase

Oliveri, Italy's largest office machines and computers group, is considering an increase of its registered capital. The size of the operation was not given by the company, but reliable sources say the increase would be at least 40 billion lire (about \$47 million), raising the total capital to 100 billion lire. Oliveri last increased its capital 14 years ago to 60 billion lire from 44 billion. A company spokesman says the operation is being considered because the company is undercapitalized in comparison with total 1977 consolidated group sales estimated at more than 1.3 trillion lire. The official says that a need for cash to meet mounting short-term debts, estimated at 90 billion lire, was not part of the reason to increase capital.

### IBM Lifts Veil of Secrecy on Sales

International Business Machines, which usually provides little information about the actual revenue from its principal line of business—computer sales and rentals—apparently has decided to change its policy. In its latest report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is a table that for the first time discloses, although indirectly, the revenue from computer business for the last five years. The data indicates that sales have been running higher and rentals lower than a number of analysts had thought. Its backlog of computer orders is also higher than some analysts had expected. Data-processing products and services have accounted for a declining share of revenue, dropping to 81 percent of last year's total from 84 percent in 1973. Over the same period, revenue from sold machines has risen 144 percent to an indicated \$4.6 billion last year, while rental revenue has grown only 30 percent, reaching an indicated \$8.2 billion in 1977.

## Wall St. Prices Gain in Active Trading

NEW YORK, April 5 (JHT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher in active trading today following a strong afternoon rally, spurred by short covering and increased institutional buying, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial gained 7.71 to 763.08. Advances led declines by about 985 to about 440.

Volume was about 27.6 million shares, up from 20.13 million yesterday.

Early today, President Carter, who will deliver a major address on inflation and the dollar on April 13, told Congressional leaders he opposed an emergency farm bill that could raise retail prices 2 to 3 percent.

Mr. Carter also urged the leaders to pass his year-end energy proposals. At the same time, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said the administration did not favor tying crude-oil equalization taxes to Social Security financing.

Marine Midland gained one to 15 1/2 after the company's board approved the sale to Hongkong & Shanghai Banking.

Curtiss-Wright was up 2 1/4 to 20 1/4 and Kennecott Copper was halted at 26 1/2, up 1 1/4. Curtiss-Wright said if its board sales wins a proxy contest, they would try to sell Kennecott's Carborundum unit and possibly use proceeds to tender for 50 percent of Kennecott's outstanding shares at about \$40 each.

MGM picked up 1 1/4 to 32 and CBS eased 1/4 to 45 1/4 after MGM said it will license the film "Gone With the Wind" to CBS for 20

years at a cost of \$35 million. Equitable Life Mortgage fell 2 1/4 to 22 1/4 after the trust said rising short-term interest rates may put pressure on its earnings.

Electronic stocks were strong with International Business Machines rising 3 1/4 to 241 1/4. Data General rose to 46 1/4. Memorex rose to 32 1/4, NCR 1 1/4 to 44 1/4. Burroughs one to 59 1/4 and Fairchild Camera 1 1/4 to 30 1/4.

Lockheed was up 1 1/4 to 19 1/4 on volume of 438,700 shares and Pan Am was unchanged at 5 1/4 after their agreement yesterday for Pan Am to buy 12 Lockheed jets.

General Dynamics rose 2 1/4 to

46 1/4. The company cited generally favorable comments in its recently mailed annual report. American Stock Exchange prices gained sharply in active trading with the market-value index up 0.90 to 129.85.

Chicago, wheat and corn were mixed, oats fractionally higher and soybeans substantially higher at the close on the Board of Trade.

Increased demand for soybeans came on short-covering from abroad on a generally growing feeling among floor traders that the slide of the dollar has bottomed out.

## Asian Bank to Buy 51% of N.Y. Bank

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP-DJ)—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking reached an agreement late yesterday under which it would acquire a 51-percent interest in Marine Midland Banks, a U.S. bank holding company.

The agreement, which would constitute one of the largest banking takeovers in the United States, would pump about \$200 million of new capital into Marine by the end of 1980.

The transaction, which was approved by Marine's directors last night, calls for the Hong Kong bank to make a cash tender offer for 3.1 million shares, or 25 percent of Marine Midland's 12.5 million common shares outstanding. The price is not to exceed \$20 a share.

In addition, Hongkong & Shanghai would buy a \$100-million, 7 1/2-percent subordinated note, which would be convertible into 3.33 million of Marine's common shares. This would give the Hong Kong bank 41 percent of Marine's voting securities.

The agreement enables Hongkong & Shanghai to buy an additional 3.33 million shares of common for a further \$100 million at the end of 1980, raising its stake to 51 percent.

### Wave of the Future

Some analysts called the agreement a portent of things to come. One said there are "at least 20 major foreign banks hawking the U.S." for potential acquisitions.

The transaction would bring together two banking giants. Hongkong & Shanghai, which has the equivalent of more than \$17 billion of assets, operates about 400 offices in 40 countries. Marine Midland, with \$12 billion of assets has more than 300 domestic offices and offices in 22 foreign nations.

The proposed transaction requires the approval of the Federal Reserve Board and the New York State Superintendent of Banks. Some analysts expressed doubt that the approvals would be easy to get. But others noted that Marine Midland is in need of new

## Company Report

Revenues, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Year	1977	1976
Revenue	76,494	65,211
Profits	1,154	3,211
Per share	0.47	1.11
Revenue	19,880	18,111
Profits	0,171	1,211
Per share	0.07	0.51

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## Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

### Report of the Chairman of the Board to the Shareholders (extract)

For our Group, 1977 was a year of steady progress, even though many of the leading economies of the world did not realize the full recovery anticipated late in 1976. At 31st December 1977, the Group's total consolidated assets amounted to US\$ 4,168.4 million against US\$ 3,252.2 million the previous year. Deposits increased by 27.8% to US\$ 3,498.4 million against US\$ 2,738.4 million, while capital and loan funds employed—including minority interests—at the year-end reached US\$ 433.4 million, against US\$ 317.4 million at the end of 1976. Net earnings after taxes, minority interests, transfer to loan reserves and provisions to cover risk of losses amounted to US\$ 28.6 million or US\$ 1.74 per share, compared with US\$ 23.1 million or US\$ 1.41 per share in 1976. While it is too early to forecast with any degree of accuracy the results for the coming year, the first quarter of 1978 has started satisfactorily.

The Board of Directors has decided to recommend at the Annual General Meeting the distribution of an unchanged dividend of US\$ 0.55 per share, free of withholding tax, payable on 31st May, 1978.

In view of the continued expansion of our banking subsidiaries, the Board decided to augment again the Group's capital funds. In that connection, we signed in November 1977, a

private placement agreement with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, providing for the issue of up to US\$ 20 million of 25 year serial notes. As of 17th March, 1978, a total of US\$ 16 million had been completed. Further, during 1977, our subsidiary, Republic National Bank Corporation, the parent of Republic National Bank, successfully issued US\$ 50 million of preferred stock and US\$ 35 million of twenty-five year debentures through Merrill Lynch and Salomon Brothers.

Combined with high retained earnings and a continued conservative approach to provisions and reserves, these issues ensure that the Group is well placed to support further growth from a strong capital base.

Your Board has consistently given priority to liquidity and to diversification of credit risk, and it is gratifying to report that the banks of the Group were able to sustain the policy despite the market conditions prevailing in the last twelve months. I could not end my report without expressing my gratitude to our ever growing number of clients for the confidence they have placed in us and to all the employees of the Group in our offices throughout the world, whose efforts have made possible the excellent results achieved during the year.

20th March, 1977  
EDMOND J. SAFRA  
Chairman

### Consolidated balance sheet as at 31st December 1977

Assets	31st December 1977	31st December 1976	Liabilities	31st December 1977	31st December 1976
	(US\$ 000's)	(US\$ 000's)		(US\$ 000's)	(US\$ 000's)
Cash in hand and balances with banks	1,006,304	689,377	Deposits, balances due to customers and inner reserves	3,498,442	2,738,355
Bank certificates of deposit	324,525	460,925	Other liabilities	236,569	196,485
Precious metals	113,781*	65,223*		3,735,011	2,934,840
Financial papers	390,864	341,482	Capital and loan funds:		
Government and municipal bonds (USA and UK)	307,775	279,387	Sinking Fund Debentures 2001	50,000	50,000
Other bonds	311,314	244,095	Sinking Fund Debentures 2002	35,000	
Current accounts and advances to customers	1,577,755	1,067,457	Convertible Subordinated Capital notes due 1997	12,490	12,604
Investments	5,086	6,570	Other loans	46,000	38,308
Fixed assets	42,642	36,623	Minority interests in subsidiary companies	96,376	41,228
Other assets	88,361	61,107	Shareholders' funds:		
			Share capital	24,605	24,605
			Reserves	168,925	150,661
			Total shareholders' funds	193,530	175,266
			Total capital and loan funds employed	433,396	317,406
	4,168,407	3,252,246		4,168,407	3,252,246

\* against which were forward sales of US\$ 107,825,000 in 1977 and US\$ 63,397,000 in 1976.

### For the year ended 31st December

	1977	1976
Net earnings after tax, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves (US\$ millions)	28.6	23.1
Earnings per share	US\$ 1.74	US\$ 1.41
Number of shares outstanding	16,403,300	16,403,300

### Principal Subsidiaries

Trade Development Bank, Geneva · Republic National Bank of New York, New York  
Other affiliates and offices in: Beirut, Bogorá, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasio, Frankfurt, London, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

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# Prices April 5



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# U.S. Airline Stocks Rise Despite Sluggish Market

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP-DJ)—U.S. airline stocks are performing strongly despite deteriorating stock market conditions.

Generally, airline issues do not do well when the overall market is falling. In the first quarter, however, an index of six major airline issues climbed 12 percent while the Dow Jones industrial average was dropping nearly 9 percent.

Partly because of the group's relative strength and also because near-term concerns are rising, some analysts apparently are becoming more cautious even in the face of continuing strong monthly traffic gains being reported by the carriers.

The doubts revolve around the outlook later this year, including the possibility that faster-than-expected food-cost inflation will cut into discretionary spending. Worry that fuel costs may increase, either through additional government levies on crude oil or producer price rises, also is in the picture.

Bach's Halsey Stuart Shields' Henry Jones, who believes a favorable long-term case for holding airline stocks remains intact, recently suggested to clients that the stocks are vulnerable on a short-term trading basis and advises that trading positions be reduced.

Similarly, David Campbell, of Wheat First Securities, recently began suggesting sale of the stocks, mainly because of what he termed "disturbing trends" in operating expenses and lower passenger yields resulting from the spread of discount fares with fewer restrictions.

Several analysts, with an eye to a possible economic slowdown or outright recession starting later this year or early in 1979, expect airline industry earnings to peak soon. In 1977, domestic airline operating earnings totaled about \$610 million.

The strongest dissenter to the increasing concern is Bert Fingerhut, of Oppenheimer, who began turning selectively bullish about last year, and has twice stepped up his recommendations of airline stocks this year.

A major report in which he recommended TWA in mid-March

## Stable Oil Price Seen to 1985 by Energy Agency

PARIS, April 5 (AP-DJ)—The current "soft" world market in oil, with a potential over-supply of between two to three million barrels a day, is likely to prevail until the early 1980s, according to Ulf Lantzke, executive director of the International Energy Agency.

The forecast over supply is due to expectations of larger quantities of North Sea, Alaskan and Mexican oil. As a result, the IEA expects stable oil prices, in real terms, through 1985, and an average annual increase of about 2.5 percent thereafter when "tighter" conditions are likely to prevail.

"We are confident that with combined strong energy policies in member countries, we shall be able to avoid price explosions," he said.

According to preliminary figures, oil consumption in OECD countries increased 12.1 percent in 1977 to 1.28 billion tons from 1.14 billion in 1976. A feature last year was an 87-percent rise in U.S. oil imports to 414 million tons from 221 million in 1976, and a decline of 53 percent in U.K. imports to 51 million tons from 110 million because of North Sea oil.

Oil imports last year by other major OECD states, compared with 1976, were: Japan 269 million tons (up 17.3 percent from 1976), West Germany 132.2 million tons (down 0.2 percent), France 107 million tons (down 3.6 percent), Italy 90 million tons (up 1.2 percent).

## International Stock Indexes

Index	Value	% Chg
Amsterdam	165.00	+0.10
Brussels	172.00	+0.10
Frankfurt	147.00	+0.10
London	102.00	+0.10
Paris	102.00	+0.10
Stockholm	102.00	+0.10
Switzerland	102.00	+0.10
Vienna	102.00	+0.10
Zurich	102.00	+0.10

## Tokyo Exchange

Index	Value	% Chg
Nikkei	102.00	+0.10
Dai Nippon	102.00	+0.10
Yamaha	102.00	+0.10
Fuji	102.00	+0.10
Honda	102.00	+0.10
Sanyo	102.00	+0.10
Panasonic	102.00	+0.10
Sharp	102.00	+0.10
Hitachi	102.00	+0.10
Mitsubishi	102.00	+0.10
Sanwa	102.00	+0.10
Industrial Bank	102.00	+0.10
Marubeni	102.00	+0.10
Sumitomo	102.00	+0.10
Sanwa	102.00	+0.10
Industrial Bank	102.00	+0.10
Marubeni	102.00	+0.10
Sumitomo	102.00	+0.10

## IMM Futures

Index	Value	% Chg
Gold	102.00	+0.10
Silver	102.00	+0.10
Platinum	102.00	+0.10
Palladium	102.00	+0.10
Rhodium	102.00	+0.10
Iridium	102.00	+0.10
Osmium	102.00	+0.10
Vanadium	102.00	+0.10
Niobium	102.00	+0.10
Tantalum	102.00	+0.10
Vanadium	102.00	+0.10
Niobium	102.00	+0.10
Tantalum	102.00	+0.10

## London Commodities

Index	Value	% Chg
Wheat	102.00	+0.10
Barley	102.00	+0.10
Oats	102.00	+0.10
Rye	102.00	+0.10
Maize	102.00	+0.10
Soybeans	102.00	+0.10
Beans	102.00	+0.10
Peas	102.00	+0.10
Lentils	102.00	+0.10
Mustard	102.00	+0.10
Sesame	102.00	+0.10
Almonds	102.00	+0.10
Chestnuts	102.00	+0.10
Walnuts	102.00	+0.10
Pistachios	102.00	+0.10
Coconuts	102.00	+0.10
Rubber	102.00	+0.10
Latex	102.00	+0.10
Shells	102.00	+0.10
Crabs	102.00	+0.10
Shrimp	102.00	+0.10
Salmon	102.00	+0.10
Trout	102.00	+0.10
Perch	102.00	+0.10
Plaice	102.00	+0.10
Haddock	102.00	+0.10
Scotill	102.00	+0.10
Whiting	102.00	+0.10
Pollock	102.00	+0.10
Chinook	102.00	+0.10
Salmon	102.00	+0.10
Trout	102.00	+0.10
Perch	102.00	+0.10
Plaice	102.00	+0.10
Haddock	102.00	+0.10
Scotill	102.00	+0.10
Whiting	102.00	+0.10
Pollock	102.00	+0.10
Chinook	102.00	+0.10

## London Metals Market

Index	Value	% Chg
Gold	102.00	+0.10
Silver	102.00	+0.10
Platinum	102.00	+0.10
Palladium	102.00	+0.10
Rhodium	102.00	+0.10
Iridium	102.00	+0.10
Osmium	102.00	+0.10
Vanadium	102.00	+0.10
Niobium	102.00	+0.10
Tantalum	102.00	+0.10
Vanadium	102.00	+0.10
Niobium	102.00	+0.10
Tantalum	102.00	+0.10

## Paris Commodities

Index	Value	% Chg
Wheat	102.00	+0.10
Barley	102.00	+0.10
Oats	102.00	+0.10
Rye	102.00	+0.10
Maize	102.00	+0.10
Soybeans	102.00	+0.10
Beans	102.00	+0.10
Peas	102.00	+0.10
Lentils	102.00	+0.10
Mustard	102.00	+0.10
Sesame	102.00	+0.10
Almonds	102.00	+0.10
Chestnuts	102.00	+0.10
Walnuts	102.00	+0.10
Pistachios	102.00	+0.10
Coconuts	102.00	+0.10
Rubber	102.00	+0.10
Latex	102.00	+0.10
Shells	102.00	+0.10
Crabs	102.00	+0.10
Shrimp	102.00	+0.10
Salmon	102.00	+0.10
Trout	102.00	+0.10
Perch	102.00	+0.10
Plaice	102.00	+0.10
Haddock	102.00	+0.10
Scotill	102.00	+0.10
Whiting	102.00	+0.10
Pollock	102.00	+0.10
Chinook	102.00	+0.10
Salmon	102.00	+0.10
Trout	102.00	+0.10
Perch	102.00	+0.10
Plaice	102.00	+0.10
Haddock	102.00	+0.10
Scotill	102.00	+0.10
Whiting	102.00	+0.10
Pollock	102.00	+0.10
Chinook	102.00	+0.10

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Index	Value	% Chg
Amsterdam	102.00	+0.10
Brussels	102.00	+0.10
Frankfurt	102.00	+0.10
London	102.00	+0.10
Paris	102.00	+0.10
Stockholm	102.00	+0.10
Switzerland	102.00	+0.10
Vienna	102.00	+0.10
Zurich	102.00	+0.10

## European Gold Markets

Index	Value	% Chg
Gold	102.00	+0.10
Silver	102.00	+0.10
Platinum	102.00	+0.10
Palladium	102.00	+0.10
Rhodium	102.00	+0.10
Iridium	102.00	+0.10
Osmium	102.00	+0.10
Vanadium	102.00	+0.10
Niobium	102.00	+0.10
Tantalum	102.00	+0.10
Vanadium	102.00	+0.10
Niobium	102.00	+0.10
Tantalum	102.00	+0.10

## Gold Options

Index	Value	% Chg
Gold	102.00	+0.10
Silver	102.00	+0.10
Platinum	102.00	+0.10
Palladium	102.00	+0.10
Rhodium	102.00	+0.10
Iridium	102.00	+0.10
Osmium	102.00	+0.10
Vanadium	102.00	+0.10
Niobium	102.00	+0.10
Tantalum	102.00	+0.10
Vanadium	102.00	+0.10
Niobium	102.00	+0.10
Tantalum	102.00	+0.10

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**FOR A MAXIMUM RETURN ON TIME INVESTED.**

## Selected Over-the-Counter

Index	Value	% Chg
Amsterdam	102.00	+0.10
Brussels	102.00	+0.10
Frankfurt	102.00	+0.10
London	102.00	+0.10
Paris	102.00	+0.10
Stockholm	102.00	+0.10
Switzerland	102.00	+0.10
Vienna	102.00	+0.10
Zurich	102.00	+0.10

# The 1980 Winter Olympics now have an Official Bank.



It's the Irving Trust Company and the designation is altogether appropriate: a worldwide bank for a worldwide event.

It's an honor we're not taking lightly. Plans are already underway to set up three separate banking facilities in the Olympic areas for the convenience of the athletes, the media and the visitors at this grand spectacle. Each will provide the same high standard of service that has long been an Irving hallmark.

When the Olympic parties arrive in Lake Placid, we'll be waiting to serve them. When the games are over and the visitors head for far-flung homelands, we want them to remember us.

And to remember, also, that Irving is prepared to serve all their banking needs worldwide. That's something for you to remember, too.

**Irving Trust Company. Unique. Worldwide.**

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(Continued from Back Page)

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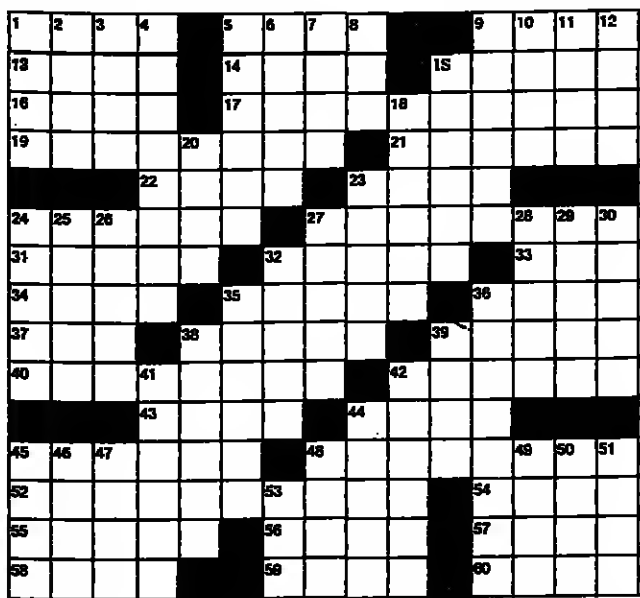
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**REAL ESTATE TO**



CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Pulse
  - 5 "Father of London's bobbies"
  - 9 Gasp
  - 13 London's Marble
  - 14 City in Italy
  - 15 Tobacco pipe
  - 16 Threadneedle Street, — of London's commerce
  - 17 Town near Bath
  - 19 London's international airport
  - 21 British sailors
  - 22 Eye, in Nice
  - 23 S.A. rodent
  - 24 Sample a library's offerings
  - 27 Street bordering 40 Across
  - 31 Ecoties
  - 32 Baby born from March 21 to April 19
  - 33 Box was Dickens's — of plume
  - 34 Person on a meterman's list
  - 35 Sights in Kensington Gardens
  - 36 Tennyson heroine
  - 37 Victoria, in London: Abbr.
  - 38 — Gould, Olympics swimming star
  - 39 Kind of drum
  - 40 Location of London's "Speakers' Corner"
  - 42 British drummers
  - 43 Dissolute fellow
  - 44 Type of bank
  - 45 Recess
  - 46 Stratford, — London borough
  - 48 Roman tyrant
  - 49 Steve or Woody
  - 50 Make an English muffin
  - 51 Victorian expelive
  - 52 Incursion
  - 53 "Funny That Way," 1928 song
  - 54 Garage or fire follower
  - DOWN**
  - 1 Party, British style
  - 2 Where the British lost to Perry: 1813
  - 3 Minutes of peace
  - 4 Historic structure on the Thames
  - 5 Famed English archeologist
  - 6 Sign up at Oxford
  - 7 "Paradise —"
  - 8 Barrister's province
  - 9 Primitive
  - 10 Officer's assistant
  - 11 Hungary's Inre
  - 12 Very, in Vienne
  - 15 Mason's burden
  - 18 Loud, strident noises
  - 23 Nazi interned in England: 1941
  - 24 England's literary foe in 76
  - 25 Show embarrassment
  - 26 Out of practice
  - 27 Mountain nymph
  - 28 April 1st activity
  - 29 Part of Vietnam
  - 30 "La Tulipe —": Dumas
  - 31 German oval base in W.W. II
  - 32 Sentient
  - 33 Like people in a small accident
  - 34 "In — green and pleasant land": Blake
  - 35 Horse's leg ailment
  - 36 "Spahn and —, and pray for rain"
  - 41 Vorn away Daniel and Pat
  - 42 Radium
  - 43 Oo — with (equal to)
  - 44 Tra followers
  - 45 Fifth-century date
  - 46 Where Ogden is
  - 48 Ralston of old films
  - 49 Spoken
  - 50 Diplomatic communication
  - 51 Shavian monogram

U.K. Rightists Claim Bombings

LONDON, April 5 (AP)—An ultra-rightist group calling itself Column 88 today claimed responsibility for the parcel bombs that exploded here yesterday in the British Communist party headquarters and at a labor union office.

Police said that the two bombs, hidden in brown paper parcels, were made of weed killer and fertilizer with a battery igniter. Column 88, named after an Austrian student movement that operated in Vienna in the 1930s, is a paramilitary organization that is believed to be linked to extreme rightist groups in the United States and Western Europe and with Protestant organizations in Northern Ireland.

Djibouti-Soviet Tie

MOSCOW, April 5 (AP)—The Soviet Union and Djibouti have established diplomatic relations on the ambassadorial level, Moscow radio said yesterday. Djibouti, a former French colony, is in northeast Africa bordering Ethiopia and Somalia.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 5, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed in the accompanying names Swiss Funds whose quotes are based on latest prices. The following marginal symbols indicate the type of quotation supplied for the IMF: [d]—daily [w]—weekly [m]—monthly [a]—annual [t]—trading.		—Other Funds	
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.			
(1) Boardman	\$F 761.75	(1) Alexander Fund	\$5.84
(1) Boardman	\$F 761.75	(1) Trustar Int. Fd. (AIEF)	\$4.79
(1) Boardman	\$F 761.75	(1) Central Select Fd.	\$1.07
(1) Boardman	\$F 49.00	(1) Central Rentinvest	\$F 1.71
BANQUE VON ERNST & CO.		(1) Carlotta Growth Fund	\$1.88
(1) CIP Fund	\$F 14.45	(1) Charles Growth Fund	\$1.88
(1) CIP Fund	\$F 3.72	(1) Charles Growth Fund	\$1.88
(1) TIF Fund N.V.	\$ 7.21	(1) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	\$1.31
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.		(1) Crown Pacific Fd.	\$3.31
(1) Capital Int'l S.A.	\$14.21	(1) Convert. Bond Int. S. Cars	\$3.94
(1) Capital Int'l S.A.	\$13.34	(1) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	\$4.47
(1) Convertible Capital S.A.	\$5.71	(1) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	\$1.35
CREDIT SUISSE		(1) Dreyfus Int'l	\$1.26
(1) Swiss Subfund	\$398.55	(1) Dreyfus Int'l	\$1.26
(1) Swiss Subfund	\$F 397.60	(1) Europe Obligations	\$3.74
(1) Swiss Subfund	\$F 397.60	(1) Europe Obligations	\$3.74
(1) Swiss Subfund	\$F 397.60	(1) Europe Obligations	\$3.74
(1) Swiss Subfund	\$F 397.60	(1) Europe Obligations	\$3.74
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## Contenders and Pretenders Open the Baseball Season

NEW YORK, April 5 (IHT)—Major league baseball opens its regular season tonight as the Minnesota Twins visit the Seattle Mariners to begin the American League season. The National League campaign begins tomorrow when the Houston Astros play at Cincinnati.

By Saturday, all 26 teams will be in action. With advance ticket sales up for 25 clubs—all except Oakland—there is a chance that baseball could exceed the record attendance of 38,709,781 set last season. That represented an increase of 24 percent and a jump of more than 7 million over the previous record set in 1976.

### A Matter of Time

As for business on the field, rather than in the stands, it won't take teams long to find out that a restful winter and an active spring didn't make them instant contenders. Other teams will have to play a bit longer before discovering that they, too, are only pretender contenders.

That leaves the legitimate contenders: New York, Boston and perhaps Baltimore in the American League East; Kansas City, Texas and California in the West; Philadelphia and Pittsburgh in the National League East and Los Angeles and Cincinnati in the West.

Some teams are emerging from spring training in the same shape they entered it, except in better physical condition. Some, however, scrutinized the personnel they had for the championship run and concluded they needed more.

Thus, for example, Boston acquired Dennis Eckersley, a hard-throwing pitcher whom Philadelphia had coveted for their skippy

starting rotation, and Frank Duffy, a most capable shortstop, for reserve duty.

Cincinnati and Pittsburgh obtained much-needed relief pitching, the Reds acquiring Dave Tomlin from Texas and Doug Bair from Oakland and the Pirates getting Will McEnaney from Montreal and Jim Bibby, who was declared free of Cleveland.

Bibby's sudden free-agency was part of a series of events that indicated this season would be no less than last. The day after Bibby had failed to pay him a \$10,000 bonus on time, the Indians rewarded Phil Seitz, the general manager who had arranged the bonus deal, with an additional three years on his contract.

### Some Please, Some Not

If Bibby was elated with his new six-year contract with Pittsburgh, other players were discontented with their respective positions.

Sparky Lyle and Rod Carew, for example, enter the season after a spring of discontent. Last year's top two American League pitchers—Lyle the best pitcher, Carew the most valuable player—both expressed a desire to play elsewhere. Neither, of course, has had his wish granted.

However, Rick Wise, a Boston pitcher, and Bud Harrelson, the New York Mets' shortstop, wanted to be traded and were. Wise and Harrelson in the Ekersley deal and Harrelson to Philadelphia. Then there were Buddy Bell, the Indians' third baseman, who staged a brief camp walkout because he wanted his contract renegotiated; four young Houston pitchers who resented the way their 1978 contracts were han-

dled, and Vida Blue, who finally got his desire to be traded but when he was, wanted more than the \$205,000 salary his contract called for this season.

If Blue has missed much of his spring training time with San Francisco because of that latest desire, several other pitchers missed significant periods for physical reasons.

### On the Shelf

At least four front-line pitchers will open the season on the disabled list. Andy Messersmith (Yankees) suffered a shoulder separation after making remarkable progress from elbow surgery; Luis Tiant (Boston) suffered a dislocated index finger on his pitching hand; Bill Travers (Milwaukee) still is recuperating from elbow surgery; and Fernando Arroyo (Detroit) is recovering from knee surgery.

Arroyo didn't have his operation until Feb. 1, even though he injured his knee in November while pitching in Mexico. It seems the young pitcher didn't want anything to interfere with his scheduled marriage and honeymoon so he apparently told the Tigers about his injury well after Maria Felix became Mrs. Arroyo.

The Tigers, on the other hand, learned relatively quickly this spring that their dynamic pitching duo, Mark Fidrych and Dave Rozema, had put their tendinitis problems behind them. Meanwhile, a former Tiger, Mickey Lolich, discovered he could still pitch after a one-year retirement and will begin the season in the San Diego Padre bullpen.

Although such players as Messersmith and Tiant will make belated 1978 debuts, some other veteran players may not make debuts at all. Among those released

recently are Dick Allen, Tito Fuentes, Denny Doyle, Larry Dierker, Mike Kekich, Voo Joshua, Steve Brye, Doug Rader, Willie Crawford, Tommy Helms, Ed Kirkpatrick, Ed Goodson and Buzz Capra.

### Off the Fringe

In these times of altered economic strategy, fringe veterans often are released sooner than they once might have been because if a player starts a season with a club, he must receive his full salary even if he is released a couple of weeks into the season.

Sixty-three players (of a total of 89) signed with teams as free agents during the off-season. As with last year's initial class of free agents, the higher-paid defectors will play in a constant spotlight: Rich Gossage and Rawly Earlick of the Yankees, Larry Hise of Milwaukee, Oscar Gamble of San Diego, Lyman Bostock of Boston, Richie Zisk and Doc Medich of Texas, Dave Kingman of the Chicago Cubs and Ross Grimsley of Montreal.

Also open to scrutinizing and second-guessing for the first time are three rookie managers: Bobby Cox of Atlanta, George Bamberger of Milwaukee and Roger Craig of San Diego, who replaced Al Dark during spring training.

Then there are the five managers who are beginning their first full seasons with their clubs: Joe Torre of the Mets, Billy Hunter of Texas, Dave Garcia of California, Jeff Torborg of Cleveland and Bobby Vinkles of Oakland.

Which of these managers or others more established wind up winners six months from now will depend on a variety of factors. Can Boston, with its awesome hitting, get enough pitching to overcome the Yankees?

Can Kansas City make it three straight in the American League West or will the Royals be done in by Texas and its fragile pitching or California, with its recuperating hitters (Bobby Grich, Joe Rudi) and pitchers (Nolan Ryan, Frank Tanana)?

Can Philadelphia find the starting pitcher it wants so badly and finally win the National League pennant?

Can Cincinnati, with Tom Seaver but without Blue, regain its National League West crown from Tom Lasorda and his bubbly band of baby-blue Dodgers? The questions are easier posed; they will take six months to answer.

### Final Standings In Exhibitions

### NBA Playoff Outlook

One of these teams will make the playoffs. Philadelphia, San Antonio, Washington, New York and Cleveland have already qualified in the Eastern Conference.

Atlanta: 30-10, 1st. New Orleans: 27-13, 2nd. Milwaukee: 26-17, 3rd. Golden State: 25-18, 4th.

Seattle: 24-19, 5th. Phoenix: 23-20, 6th. Portland: 22-21, 7th. Los Angeles: 21-22, 8th.

San Antonio: 20-23, 9th. Houston: 19-24, 10th. Dallas: 18-25, 11th. New York: 17-26, 12th.

Philadelphia: 16-27, 13th. Washington: 15-28, 14th. Cleveland: 14-30, 15th. Boston: 13-32, 16th.

Chicago: 12-33, 17th. Detroit: 11-34, 18th. San Diego: 10-35, 19th. Kansas City: 9-36, 20th.

Los Angeles: 8-37, 21st. New Orleans: 7-38, 22nd. Atlanta: 6-40, 23rd. Milwaukee: 5-41, 24th.

Golden State: 4-42, 25th. Seattle: 3-43, 26th. Phoenix: 2-44, 27th. Portland: 1-45, 28th.

Los Angeles: 0-46, 29th. New York: 0-47, 30th. Philadelphia: 0-48, 31st. Washington: 0-49, 32nd.

Cleveland: 0-50, 33rd. Boston: 0-51, 34th. Chicago: 0-52, 35th. Detroit: 0-53, 36th.

San Diego: 0-54, 37th. Kansas City: 0-55, 38th. Dallas: 0-56, 39th. Houston: 0-57, 40th.

San Antonio: 0-58, 41st. New Orleans: 0-59, 42nd. Atlanta: 0-60, 43rd. Milwaukee: 0-61, 44th.

Golden State: 0-62, 45th. Seattle: 0-63, 46th. Phoenix: 0-64, 47th. Portland: 0-65, 48th.

Los Angeles: 0-66, 49th. New York: 0-67, 50th. Philadelphia: 0-68, 51st. Washington: 0-69, 52nd.

Cleveland: 0-70, 53rd. Boston: 0-71, 54th. Chicago: 0-72, 55th. Detroit: 0-73, 56th.

San Diego: 0-74, 57th. Kansas City: 0-75, 58th. Dallas: 0-76, 59th. Houston: 0-77, 60th.

San Antonio: 0-78, 61st. New Orleans: 0-79, 62nd. Atlanta: 0-80, 63rd. Milwaukee: 0-81, 64th.

Golden State: 0-82, 65th. Seattle: 0-83, 66th. Phoenix: 0-84, 67th. Portland: 0-85, 68th.

Los Angeles: 0-86, 69th. New York: 0-87, 70th. Philadelphia: 0-88, 71st. Washington: 0-89, 72nd.

Cleveland: 0-90, 73rd. Boston: 0-91, 74th. Chicago: 0-92, 75th. Detroit: 0-93, 76th.

San Diego: 0-94, 77th. Kansas City: 0-95, 78th. Dallas: 0-96, 79th. Houston: 0-97, 80th.

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